THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in by Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—The [illegible] of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, **September 14, 1869.** Every [illegible] furnished with experienced Teachers. Miss Mary A. Buss, a graduate of Miss Dwyer, graduated in [illegible] High School while the subscriber was [illegible] her scholarship and experience as [illegible] the inducements that led him to [illegible] her in this Seminary. [illegible] desire to see our Catalogue, will [illegible] or address the Principal. D. H. A. M'LEAN.

SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE. Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session [illegible] 13th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, **Rev. R. T. Taylor.** [illegible] special attention will be paid to the [illegible] of Teachers for the Common Schools, [illegible] and Instrumental, by a competent [illegible] moderate rates. Ladies prepared for [illegible] a Business education. Languages [illegible] and modern, by highly efficient [illegible] as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax. [illegible] For a Catalogue to REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, [illegible] orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [june16:1y

ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., [illegible] to meet his old customers and [illegible] may want either the BEST COOKING [illegible] Heating Stove, or any other kind of [illegible] best material and workmanship. The [illegible] be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned take this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the [illegible] Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, [illegible] Station, Beaver county, Pa. They have [illegible] and are now prepared to do all kinds [illegible] the satisfaction of their patrons,—[illegible] will compare favorably with [illegible] Give us a call before going [illegible] SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

NOTICE: New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. [illegible] pleasure to inform his old friends that [illegible] in business at the above stand, [illegible] be glad to meet and accommodate [illegible] bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. [illegible] of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made [illegible] Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to [illegible] shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, [illegible] is prepared to manufacture and sell [illegible] in his line at reasonable rates. Having [illegible] of his place of business from the corner [illegible] Bridge to his present location, he invites [illegible] friends and patrons to give him a [illegible]

S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. [illegible] in Court House. [may12:tf.

N. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and [illegible] of lands. Office opposite Professor [illegible] Beaver. [apr21:1y.

P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc[illegible]'s building, east of Public Square.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!—The undersigned has again commenced the manufacture of shingles at his establishment near the railroad [illegible] Beaver, Pa. Builders and all others in [illegible] of shingles can get as good an article from [illegible] and at as fair terms as anywhere else in the [illegible] Give me a call. D. SHUMAKER.

Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. [illegible] warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a [illegible] [nov18:1y.

ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Railroad Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All [illegible] entrusted to my care will receive prompt [illegible] on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69.tf.

[illegible]

CAMERON, Attorney at Law, [illegible] Pa. Office in the room formerly [illegible] late [illegible] Adams. Collections [illegible] attended to.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the [illegible] GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; [illegible] of the best material, and all work warranted [illegible]

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Rochester, in Conn's Hall. [feb10:tf

P. JECKET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. [illegible]'s office.) Good watches and clocks [illegible] repaired and warranted. Engraving [illegible] The patronage of the public is [illegible] and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a [illegible]

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of [illegible] street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money [illegible] Government Bonds. Interest allowed [illegible] deposits. We will also receive applications [illegible] policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, [illegible] below the Court House.

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, [illegible] and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made [illegible] long experience in the business [illegible] Give him a call [illegible]

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and [illegible] Coarse Salt, at Industry, [illegible] Pa. All salt put up in good order, warranted to give satisfaction. Orders attended to. S. B. BRIGGS, Manager. E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and [illegible] first class Insurance Companies [illegible] the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock [illegible] is prepared to take risks [illegible] the most liberal terms. Also, agent [illegible] "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers, tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Scotland, Germany and France. Office [illegible] brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Smith's [illegible] Little Beaver Petroleum Co." The [illegible] of the above Company are requested [illegible] the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., [illegible] September 11th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. [illegible] purpose of taking into consideration [illegible] the mill and the property belonging to [illegible] and deciding other matters relating [illegible] corporation. By order of M. DARRAGH, Pres't

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WESTERN LAND. [illegible] Acres of choice selected [illegible] situated in Story county, Iowa, [illegible] W. & Dubuque, and Sioux City Railroad, improved on all sides. Inquire of THOMAS McCREERY, Beaver, Pa

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the [illegible] of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Melton, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a [illegible] assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all [illegible] he will make up to order at the shortest [illegible] on very favorable terms.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

[illegible] will also be found everything in [illegible] Furnishing Goods line, which he [illegible] at a moderate profit. GEORGE BRAUN [illegible] Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offers [illegible] situated in North Sewickley [illegible] county, for sale. The farm contains [illegible] of which are cleared [illegible] HUGH MARSHALL [illegible] P. O., Beaver county, Pa. [illegible] above farm is known as the "D. [illegible] Bingham farm."

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. [illegible] Pen Design, 18x24 inches of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, [illegible] COLLINS & [illegible] No. 17 Nassau St., N. [illegible] Photo Lithographed by the celebrated [illegible] Process. Copies are now ready [illegible] be procured by application to the [illegible]

[illegible] its great historic value [illegible] superb piece of penmanship ever [illegible] and in itself is an ornament that should [illegible] household. No liberty loving American [illegible] without a copy. None can form an [illegible] of design, beauty of execution [illegible] completeness of detail, without examination. It has been pronounced by the most [illegible] connoisseurs as equal to the finest [illegible] engraving, and the fact of its having [illegible] executed with an ordinary steel pen and [illegible] writing ink is taken into consideration [illegible] a marvel of patience, perseverance and [illegible] will be sent to any address, in the [illegible] receipt of $2.50 each. COLLINS & CO., No. 17 Nassau st., New York

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The [illegible] begs leave to inform his friends [illegible] public generally that he has just received [illegible] stock of goods of the latest styles for [illegible] Summer wear which he offers at very [illegible] prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. [illegible] thanks to the public for past favors, I hope [illegible] attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 21tf

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jan1,'69.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock. We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. 1jan6.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor.

ELIAS HOWE Jr,

Since their first introduction 1851. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly-growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

T. O. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
au28'69.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA,
Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.
Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President.
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer,
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the
General Office.
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.
We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,
As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf

Miscellaneous.

SPRING STOCK.
C A R P E T S
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common, Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds.
ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
COPYING PRESSES,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
102 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
apr7:6mos.

DR. SAGE'S
CATARRH
REMEDY

This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss of Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., mar3:3m,je:3m sep3m) Buffalo, N. Y.

Dry Goods.

S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, Pa
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
NEW and FRESH GOODS.
THEIR STOCK
consists of a Full Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
Boots and Shoes!
NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS
all kinds Builders
HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.
All Sizes of
Window - Glass,
PAINTS,
Linseed Oil,
WHITE LEAD,
COLORED PAINTS
DRY AND IN OIL.
Cleveland White Lime,
CEMENT, &c.
A full assortment of
GROCERIES,
BACON & LARD,
FLOUR
of different grades delivered and
WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,1y.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—LIME.
To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the
MONITOR LIME KILNS.

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not slit it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, or to W. J. DUNN,
may 12:6m Beaver Post Office.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantles.
No. 187 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patrens in marble. [june9:1y

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS,
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1 Juno Parlor, extra heavy.	10.25
" 2, " " "	13.00
" 3, " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.50
" 3, " " " "	10.00
" 4, " " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No.				
No.	93,	Grate	15½ inch.	$2.00
"	92,	"	17	2.65
"	10,	"	18	2.25
"	91,	"	18	2.25
"	75,	"	19	3.25
"	62,	"	20	3.50
"	121,	"	21	4.00
"	12,	"	21½	4.75
"	5,	"	21½	4.75
"	123,	"	23½	5.10
"	78,	"	23½	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 32, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 32, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 28, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
oct1'68] MERRICK & CO

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County
BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to Edinburg—Holyrood Palace and Abbey—Edinburg Castle—Monuments—A Novel Exhibition—Performing Fleas, etc., etc.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—In my last letter I mentioned Edinburg as the next point of interest in my trip, and I found several days could be spent there very pleasantly. Two hours ride by rail from Glasgow sets the tourist down in this city, the capital of Scotland, beautiful in point of location, and second to no city in historical interest. It is divided into two parts, the old town and new town by a deep ravine, [illegible] at one time unsightly and [illegible] ting, but now a beautiful garden with fountains and flowers. The city has a population of about 170,000 and contains many fine buildings, monuments, etc. The chief objects of interest are Holyrood House (Palace,) and Edinburg Castle, the former originally built about [illegible] fine old building; though [illegible] confessed that in the renovation of all these old buildings, so much of the modern is introduced, that the awe which age inspires is [illegible] wanting. The palace is occupied by the royal family when it visits Edinburg. The points of interest within the building are the Picture Gallery with numerous [illegible] ing specimens royalty, [illegible] also portraits of Macbeth, [illegible] Robt. Bruce, etc. Two [illegible] chambers, Queen Mary's [illegible] room and Queen Mary's [illegible] are to be seen; in the latter [illegible] fashioned bedstead still stands just as the unfortunate queen left it, while her table, work box and [illegible] are close at hand. Adjoining the palace is Holyrood Abbey, [illegible] standing but no roof on, [illegible] beauty of the gothic [illegible] windows is only partially [illegible]. It is somewhat curious how [illegible] on this side will recognise the buildings he sees while travelling from illustrations of them, seen [illegible] in his school history or [illegible] when a schoolboy. Years ago I saw Holyrood Abbey in a panorama in the days when panoramas were [illegible] delight, and my first view of the building during my visit to [illegible] have been from the same [illegible] which the view I saw years [illegible] taken, for in a moment, without [illegible] or guide book, I could have [illegible] was the Abbey from my very [illegible] lection of the picture. Several tombs are noticeable in the [illegible] though none of historical note [illegible] remember. My next visit [illegible] Edinburg Castle, or *the* Castle, called by the Scots. *The* [illegible] extensive building, is situated on a rocky eminence, overlooking the city and is approached by [illegible] and winding passage way [illegible] ding itself possessed [illegible] me than the belongings, though what is known as the Regalia room, where the regalia of Scotland is kept, is found interesting by many. Another object of interest within the wall is a cannon of great size and queer construction, and of considerable age, *known* to have been used at the siege of Norham, in 1514, and not thought to have been new then. It may have been useful then and probably did effective service, but in these days of improved engines of destruction, would not be of any account. Several fine monuments are among the sights of the city, those of Nelson and Scott perhaps the finest, and the latter a beautiful gothic structure, *covering* a magnificent statue of Scott of colossal size. On Calton Hill, quite an eminence, thirteen fine white marble pillars are visible from all parts of the city, which after considerable inquiry I found was the *National monument*, and upon further inquiry, learned that it was a sort of second edition of our Washington monument, inasmuch as after an expenditure of £13,000 in the erection of the thirteen pillars, the funds gave out and no more being collected the structure remains unfinished. Leaving Edinburg, I returned to Glasgow and from there came by Liverpool to London, where I am now writing. To describe London, would require that I *write* a guide book, describing the public buildings I have visited on this and on other occasions, would lead some to suppose that I was *copying* a guide book; to give you statistics of the city's progress or figures in relation to its population would make very dry reading; so I propose to give your reader a description of one of the most curious exhibitions I have ever seen, and one, the existence of which I would have doubted, but for the evidence of my own sight. Passing down Regent street a few days ago, I saw a large window placarded "Prof. Kitchingman's Performing Fleas, on exhibition daily," and seeking the entrance I paid my shilling and soon gained the audience room, where I found several ladies and children deeply interested in the performance of the captive representatives of a class of insects for which ladies seldom form any warm attachment. The *stage* on which the performance takes place is a small table covered with white paper, and all the different articles used by the small performers are cut from ivory by Prof. Kitchingman himself, and are evidence of no mean skill, in themselves being of course quite small and must of necessity work easily. I found Mr. Kitchingman a very clever young Englishman, of pleasing address, and from him gained considerable information concerning his pets, and of the class to which they belong. There are about twelve different varieties of fleas; the cat flea, dog flea, pigeon flea, etc., and the fleas of different nations are found to differ quite as much as the people themselves do. The Professor, in his exhibition, makes use of Russian, Belgian, Turkish and English fleas, and finds different nationalities suited to different kinds of work; the Russian flea being best for hard work, anything when muscle is of moment and brains below par, the English fleas however being considered, by him, the most intelligent and best fitted for performances requiring a clear eye and cool head. I believe Mr. Kitchingman has not yet attempted to use the American flea, but I think he would upon trial find them combining all the qualities possessed by those of other nations, my own experience teaching me that they are particularly active, and I dare say quite as intelligent as active. The Professor's first step is to secure a stock of fleas, and like other stock, the improved varieties bring good prices, a thorough-bred Russian flea generally standing him about six pence sterling, or about seventeen cents currency at present rates of exchange. The stock secured, they are carefully kept in a glass bottle until ready for training. Having decided upon one for use in the performance of any trick, it is taken out of the bottle and placed inside a small circular box made of ivory with glazed ends, which is called the training wheel. Once in this, Mr. Flea finds his violent efforts to move about in his usual manner attended with considerable revolving motion, caused [illegible] turning of the box, and after two or three days in this, he is found quite docile and ready for the next step, that of being put in harness. This is not an easy undertaking, for a pinch or squeeze may break a limb or cause serious internal injury, while if the struggling insect is not securely held, escape is quite probable. Held between the thumb and finger of the left hand, the harness made of horse hair, is with the right hand carefully sliped over the head of the struggling animal and the harness is completed. This operation necessarily requires skill, for too much tightening of the noose may result in strangulation. When harnessed, the flea is fastened at one end of a gold chain, and allowed to struggle until he is exhausted. No food is given him until he becomes tractable, when he is allowed a liberal supply of raw beef from which he greedily extracts such nourishment as he finds therein suitable to his taste. After being broken to harness, the instruction required is commenced and continued until the *artiste* is sufficiently skilful to make his debut. The Professor's troupe is now quite large and comprises some "strictly first-class stars" as the show bills say. "Blondin" performs on the tight rope, drawing backwards and forwards a miniature car suspended from the rope; "Hercules," at a good rate of speed, draws along a line of battle ship weighing over five hundred times his own weight; a see saw is indulged in by two youngsters, who seemed to enjoy the fun; "Leotard" performs with the greatest of ease on the flying trapeze, and an "old boy" indulges in the evidently agreeable exercise of drawing up a miniature bucket from a dry well, and letting it go again with a run. One more younger, of nerve than the others, fires off a gun that quite startles the rest of the troupe. There are many others whose performances are more or less interesting, and as a general thing the performers are quite willing to go through their exercises again and again, in this particular being much more accommodating than many public performers of greater growth, who, as is well known, generally dislike encores. When flea bed time comes, which is about dusk, the performers of the day are taken out of harness and fed upon *the back of their master's hand*, as many as eight or ten feeding at one time. Mr. Kitchingman is evidently flea bite proof, and though his hand bears marks where the probosces of his pets have been so frequently inserted, he avers that no unpleasant feelings are occasioned. What an excellent Continental traveler Kitchingman would make. About twenty minutes are allowed each flea, when he is taken off and put to bed between two squares of blanket, (inch squares,) being carfully stowed away in a small box, a layer of blanket, then a flea, another blanket and another flea, and so on until all are disposed of. The process of unharnessing and putting to bed the whole family takes some two hours, and the same length of time is required in getting them up in the morning. The average duration of life among fleas is about eight months, though the flea I noticed drawing a bucket from a well, has been going through that operation for eleven months, and Prof. Kitchingman believes he was not young when he commenced. Some of an excitable and nervous disposition break down under the training or breaking, and live only a few days, while others are stubborn and won't be trained. One that came under my observation, having been one month in training and not having yet given up hopping. Altogether the show was interesting and I trust your readers may find my account of it, so too, though few are likely to come over here to see it.

B.

Red River of the North.

Mr. C. C. Coffin writes in very enthusiastic terms to the *Boston Journal*, from the Red River of the North, five hundred miles northeast of Chicago:

One of the most wonderful features of this region is its climate. Here we are in latitude 46—seven degrees further north than Boston, but the summers are longer than in Massachusetts, and the winters, though colder, are less severe than in that State. The air is dry, the days calm and the hundreds of men that I meet who have come here from Maine and New Hampshire, selecting this as their future home, say that this climate is far preferable to that of New England.

Yesterday I saw a Scotchman, who lives five hundred miles north of this point in a straight line, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg. The winter there, he says, is not so severe as at Chicago. Scientific men have speculated on this phenomena, but we have seen no satisfactory explanation. Doubtless it is due to a combination of causes—the influence of the great lakes on one side and the Rocky Mountains on the other—to the Missouri and Mississippi and Red rivers, to the currents of air sweeping up the Missouri valley from the dry plains of Nebraska. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that here—reaching from Chicago northwest over a territory embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dacotah, Northern Montana, and a vast region in the British Possessions—lie the wheat lands of North America.

No other country has such a domain. The plains of Bavaria and Hungary, upon which Central Europe relies for its grain, united, would not exceed in area a single county in Minnesota. The fine lands of Prussia have a thin soil, while the wheat fields of France have been cultivated for centuries, and are only kept in heart by constant application of fertilizers, but here the soil is in its virgin state, yielding such returns as are not obtained in any other land, unless it be in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys of California.

The most fertile lere of the Ganges Valley, in India will not yield a greater return than these of the Northwest. The Nile and the Yangize—the fertility renewed by each annual flood—may vie with the uplands of Minnesota, but there are serious along this Red river of the North—along the Cheyenne and Mouse rivers of Dacotah, which are not surpassed by the richest in the heart of China or on the Delta of the Nile.

All of this territory lies north and east of the Missouri, and this side of the Rocky Mountains. We have spoken of it as a wheat field, and have said nothing of its other resources, but here are the supplies of timber from which the people of more southern sections are to receive their future building materials. Looking out from my tent toward the northeast I can see, on the horizon, the dim blue outline of the timbered region around the streams forming the head waters of the Mississippi. If we travel west we shall find exhaustless supplies of coal. Between the Red river of the North and the Rocky Mountains, lies the great coal field of this granary of the Continent. On the streams that find their way into Lake Superior, and on the Mississippi, are sites for manufactories, where, in coming years, the hum of machinery, the clatter of the shuttle, and buzzing of mill wheels, will break the stillness of the primeval solitude.

Independent Journalism—Don Piatt's Experience—The Strong Style of Controversy.

MAC-A-CHEEK, June 30, 1869.

STARTING A NEWSPAPER.

If there is any one thing more than another your American born citizen of the age of eighteen and upward feels himself competent to do, without note of preparation or any study, it is to edit a newspaper. Take the men as they come, upon the streets, and offer each one the position of editor, and nine out of ten will express a regret that his other engagements prevent his acceptance of your tempting offer. The tenth man will probably suggest that, not being able to read and write, probably he had better not try. Poor fellow, he is so ignorant as not to know that few editors read, and a yet more limited number can write.

The temptation tendered by the oracular "we" of the editorial column draws many to the chair who would shine at the work-bench. And, as if this were not enough, the money made by the successful of to-day, lures on unencumbered incompetents to try their hands at the same business. And yet the failure does not come, in a majority of instances, as much from bad editing as from bad publishing. For one competent publisher we can find fifty—yes, a hundred—editors. There is no business that calls so much for economy, tact, enterprise, industry. Of all the successful journals I know of, I cannot count one that does not owe its success to the publisher, while, on the other hand, no end of brilliant writers have made failures by not having the business man at the back.

My first lesson in this matter came while engaged with the Hon. Ed. Marshall, in printing the *Volunteer*, a campaign paper, for a warmly contested election in Hamilton county. We went cheerfully to work. We labored hard, and we thought with great success. We were witty, learned, argumentative and amusing. We were, however, chagrined to discover that our brilliancy seemed lost on Cincinnati. There was no echo—no excitement—no recognition of our efforts; we assailed our opponents with sarcasm, irony, Latin and downright abuse, that made the editorial corps of the *Volunteer* look to their pistols. Yet there was no response. What was most remarkable, so few seemed to have the paper. The paper was certainly not well distributed.—We made ourselves a committee of two on investigation, and proceeding to the printing house, found, to our intense disgust, nearly all of two weeks' edition piled up in a back room, and our publisher on a monthly spree, drunk as Bacchus.

THE DIRTY DEMOCRAT.

Whether I am competent to edit or publish a paper or not, there are few who have had more experience, and therefore more right to express an opinion on the subject. I began at the age when I ought to have been at school. In 1840, Judge Warden, then familiarly known as Bob Warden, turned up in the Mac-a-Cheek, with the indentical press the late Ben Franklin learned his trade on. How Bob became possessed of this complicated wonder of wood and iron I don't know, but I do know that it is now on exhibition as the indentical press of Franklin's apprenticeship, for I saw it exhibited, and assured the amazed individual who had it in charge, that I too had served an apprenticeship on the same infernal machine. Robert had, with his press, just enough type to set up one side of an eight by ten newspaper. As the political excitement waxed warm we were drawn in, and soon astonished the Valley of the Mac-a-Cheek with a sheet that, I flatter myself, for vigor of editorial, and industry and enterprise of publication, has had few equals. If I recollect rightly, T. G. Gallaher, R. B. Warden, and the undersigned made up the firm. We wrote, set up, and worked off our editorials, and then distributed the type, set up and worked off the other side, and then, mounting our horses, were our own carriers.

Looking over the yellow pages of the file before me, I must say our ideas of writing were somewhat crude. There is a personality that is positively painful. Some of the above would throw in the shade the famous quarrel of the rural press chronicled by Pickwick. The specimens of what was intended as wit are rather forlorn. One style was to print the name of an obnoxious opponent, without the customary capital letter. A certain Dr. Jones, for example, evidently an active and pestiferous Whig, is spoken of as "one jones," and, as his name in full was Hamilton O. Jones, no end of fun was supposed to exist in printing it "Hamilton Oh! jones." I am sorry to confess it, but the wit of the Democratic club was of rather a mean and low order. I am sorry to see that it did not die with this little journal. To get hold of a name and distort it—to shake and worry it as a pup will an old boot, is to-day the indication of a mean, poverty-stricken intellect as it was then.

The venerable adipose who, to this day, edits the *Urbana Citizen*, seems to have been an object of great wrath to the editors, proprietors, and publishers of the Democratic club. His name, fearfully distorted, appears on every page, and in nearly every column. The entire range of zoology is exhausted for epithets to define this inoffensive gentleman, who was probably only a common instance of a man—

"Whose head, being larger than common,
O'erbalanced the rest of his fat."

But on this rival the club culminated in a doggerel that is a parody on Burns, and must have made the enemy wish he were dead. They read as follows:

"In a former time it came to pass,
The de'il got mad to make an ass,
A thing there is no tax on:
When suddenly he changed his plan,
And turned his ass into a man,
And called it Joshua Saxton.

"And, in fact, the truth to tell
The de'il did his work so well
As well the devil can:
Catch Joshua in a mood profound,
When the awkward brute goes drinking round
You'd think it was a man.

"But, when filled with vain conceit,
He opes his ponderous jaws to speak—
He did the other day—
You start back, fixed with horrid fears,
And stick both fingers in your ears,
You know it by the bray."

Years after, when the editors and proprietors of the club found themselves in the Republican party, Charley Flood, then editing the *Urbana Citizen*, suggested that an apology was due Joshua, or the devil and he did not know which. It did not seem to strike any one that an apology was due to that much abused and useful animal, the ass.

THE 'SPONSIBLE EDITOR.

This style of editing, in such a heated time, was, of course, productive of much wrath and some violence. The talented editors were special objects of vituperation and assault; and had rather a hard time of it. The office was broken into and the limited assortment of type knocked into pi. "The infuriated mob, instigated by that fiend, Saxton," as the paper asserted, seemed, however, to respect that sacred relic of the great Franklin, for that was not damaged. It may be that it frightened them. The editors had their eyes in a chronic state of mourning. But they were game and kept up the war, until one day a long bodied, broad shouldered, double fisted Democrat, named Jim Moore, stalked into the editorial sanctum, and made the novel proposition of being published as the responsible editor.

"You ain't up to these Whig fellows, you ain't. Just turn 'em over to me—say I'm the 'sponsible editor, will you?"

This was novel, but pleasing, and Jim was duly installed in the post he solicited. Not long after an inspired blacksmith, or eloquent tinker addressed the hard ciderites. Our notice of this event reads to the effect that "our quiet town was fearfully startled and alarmed by a strange noise that broke out with great violence, on Saturday last, near the church. On repairing to the spot we discovered that the unearthly bellowing came from a stray long ears that had wandered into our town. The owner of this disgreeable beast would do well to capture and stable him."

The paper was scarcely distributed before the eloquent blacksmith bounced into the office followed by a crowd of curious friends.

"Where's the editor of this nigger baby's dip!" roared the stumper.

"Don't allow no profane language on these premises," responded the *ad interim* responsible editor, turning over the exchanges, and scarcely looking at the indignant intruder.

"You be—— ! I want the editor, I say."

"Well, well well," cried Jim, with dignity, as if his precious time was being intruded upon by a fellow beneath his notice, "I'm the 'sponsible editor."

"No, you ain't," chorused the crowd, "you're only Jim Moore."

"Don't try to fool me," foamed the orator. "I want the fellow that writ that," pointing at the somewhat personal paragraph.

"Ef you say I'm not the 'sponsible editor," exclaimed Jim, getting up, and it seemed as if he never would get done doing that, "you're a liar. You're a liar any how!"—and in the twinkling of a telegraph the injured orator found himself stranded on the curb stones, with his lately sympathizing friends regarding him curiously from behind corners. It is not necessary to say that we were not again disturbed.

The Discovery of America by the Chinese.

Was Columbus the discoverer of America, or did he only discover that continent after it had in remote ages been found, peopled, and forgotten by the old world? It is curious that this question has not been more generally raised, for it is very clear that one of two things must be true: either the people whom Columbus found in America must have descended from emigrants from the old world, and therefore America was known to the old world before Columbus' time, or else the aborigines of the western hemisphere were the result of spontaneous human generation, the development of man from the lower species of animal, or descended from a second Adam and Eve, whose origin would be equally puzzling. Unless we are prepared to cast aside Holy Writ, and all our general notions of the origin of the human race, we must believe that there was at one time communication between the old and new worlds. Probably this communication took place on the opposite side of the world to ours, between the eastern coast of Asia and the western coast of America; and I believe it is quite possible that the inhabitants of eastern Asia may have been aware of the existence of America, and kept up intercourse with it, while our part of the old world (Europe) never dreamt of its existence.

The impenetrable barrier the Chinese were always anxious to preserve between themselves and the rest of the nations of the old world kept their knowledge of America to themselves or, at any rate, from Europe. The objection that the art of navigation in such remote times was not sufficiently advanced to enable the Chinese to cross the Pacific and land on the western coast of America is not conclusive, as we have now found that arts and sciences which were once generally supposed to be of quite modern origin existed in China ages and ages before their discovery in Europe. The arts of paper making and printing, amongst others, had been practiced in China long before Europeans had any idea of them.—Why, then, should not the Chinese have been equally, if not more, in advance of us in navigation? The stately buildings of Baltec, with gigantic arches across the streets whose erection would puzzle our modern engineers, the Pyramids, and other remains of stupendous works, point to a state of civilization and the existence of arts and sciences in times of which European historians give no account.

One fact, corroborative of the idea that the old world, or at least some of the inhabitants of Asia, were once aware of the existence of America before its discovery by Columbus, is that many of the Arabian *ulema* with whom I have conversed on this subject are fully convinced that the ancient Arabian geographers knew of America, and in support of this opinion, point to passages in old works in which a country to the west of the Atlantic is spoken of. An Arab gentleman, a friend of mine, General Hussein Pasha, in a work he has just written on America, called *En Nesr El Tayir*, quotes from Djeldeki, and other old writers to show this.

There is, however, among Chinese records not merely vague references to a country, to the west of the Atlantic, but a circumstantial account of its discovery by the Chinese long before Columbus was born.

THE BEAVER ARGUS,

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

A competent authority on such matters, J. Haulay, the Chinese interpretor, in San Francisco, has lately written an essay on this subject, from which we gather the following startling statements drawn from Chinese historians and Geographers:

"Fourteen hundred years ago even America had been discovered by the Chinese and described by them. They stated that land to be about 20,000 Chinese miles distant from China. About five hundred years after the birth of Christ, Buddhist priests repaired there, and brought back the news that they had met with Buddhist idols and religious writings in the country already. Their descriptions in many respects resemble those of the Spaniards a thousand years after. They called the country "Fusang," after a tree which grew there, whose leaves resemble those of the bamboo, whose bark the natives made clothes and paper out of, and whose fruit they ate. These particulars correspond exactly and remarkably with those given by the American historian, Prescott, about the maguay tree in Mexico. He states that the Aztecs prepared a pulp for paper making out of the bark of this tree. Then, even its leaves were used for thatching; its fibers for making ropes; its roots yielded a nourishing food; and its sap, by means of fermentation, was made into an intoxicating drink. The accounts given by the Chinese and Spaniards, although a thousand years apart, agree in stating that the natives did not possess any iron, but only copper; that they made all their tools for working in stone and metal out of a mixture of copper and tin; and they, in comparison with the nations of Europe and Asia, thought but little of the worth of silver and gold. The religious customs and forms of worship presented the same characteristics to the Chinese, fourteen hundred years ago, as to the Spaniards four hundred years ago.

There is, moreover, a remarkable resemblance between the religion of the Aztecs and the Buddhism of the Chinese, as well as between the manners and customs of the Aztecs and those of the people of China. There is also a great similarity between the features of the Indian tribes of Middle and South America and those of the Chinese, and as Haulay, the Chinese interpreter of whom we spoke above states, between the accent and most of the monosyllabic words of the Chinese and Indian languages.—Indeed, this writer gives a list of words which point to a close relationship; and infers therefrom that there must have been emigration from China to the American continent at a most early period, as the official accounts of the Buddhist priests, fourteen hundred years ago, notice these things as existing already. Perhaps now old records may be recovered in China which may furnish full particulars of this question. It is, at any rate, remarkable, and confirmative of the idea of emigration from China to America at some remote period, that at the time of the discovery of America by the Spaniards the Indian tribes on the coast of the Pacific opposite to China, for the most part, enjoyed a state of culture of ancient growth, while the inhabitants of the Atlantic shore were found by Europeans in a state of original barbarism. If the idea of America having been discovered before the time of Columbus be correct, it only goes to prove there is nothing new under the sun, and that Shelley was right in his bold but beautiful lines: "Thou canst not find one spot whereon no city stood." Admitting this, who can tell whether civilization did not exist in America when we were plunged in barbarism? And, stranger still, whether the endless march of ages in rolling over our present cultivation may, at obliterate it, and sever the two hemispheres once again from each other's cognizance? Possibly, man is destined, in striving after civilization, to be like Sisyphus, always engaged in rolling up a stone which ever rolls down.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Majesty at a Discount.

There was a time, not very many years ago, when her Majesty Queen Victoria was the most popular sovereign in Europe. She is now as unpopular and as much disliked as any crowned head in the world. And, remember, I do not speak of the working or even of the lower middle classes. Her unpopularity has not got so far down as that, although it very soon will. But among the nobility of England you never hear a good word spoken of her Majesty, but very much the contrary. The reason for this is that the Queen has offended the nobility by her long continued mourning and her determination—which seemingly will end only in death—not to take any part in the courtly duties of her station. In fact there is now no court in England, and what is more, what is quite exceptional in our history, a generation of the nobility in this land has grown up that knows not the Sovereign of England. To this must be added the fact that since the death of Prince Albert the Queen does not spend half the money, half the immense income she is allowed by the nation, and that her Majesty has now saved half a million of money or about two million of dollars, which ought to have been expended in patronizing art, promoting trade and contributing to charities. She does not mix with the people, is rarely or never seen, even by the highest nobility in the land, and except the public business she is obliged to transact with ministers, she deputes all duties to the Prince of Wales, who is, except with the wildest of the wild young men of the upper classes, most unpopular in England. He lives in every sense of the word a wild life, and, unless public rumor is even more untruthful than usual, he is by no means the most faithful of husbands, although married to one of the most amiable and beautiful women in Europe.

The Prince of Wales is, in fact, but a type of the young men of the period. He smokes hard, drinks hard, lives hard, plays, is deeply in debt, and has, it is said, many intimacies with the fair sex which by no means redound to his credit. The Princess of Wales is much loved, much admired and much pitied. Need I say more? The consequence of this state of things is that society in England is left without a leader, and, unaccustomed to walk alone it makes a great mess of its attempts to get along without a guide. Another effect of the present condition of society in England is that numbers of the best and most wealthy families never come to London at all, but remain all the year round at their country seats, or perhaps the head of the family, if a peer, runs up to town to vote in his place in the House of Lords, remains at a hotel as long as any great party question is pending, and then goes back again. It follows, as a matter of course, that not nearly, not half the money that was formerly spent in London now finds its way among the tradesmen of the metropolis, and the discontent caused thereby is very great indeed. "We have to pay for a court but we receive nothing; we support the Queen and she does nothing for trade," is what you hear on every side among the trading classes. And what is more the grumbling not only attaches itself to the Queen but also to the nobility. The peerage no longer commands that respect, so to speak, which was formerly paid to the office of a legislator, although that legislator derived his power from a hereditary right.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUFFINGTON.
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS.

Treasurer.
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court.
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director.
ROBERT COOPER.

Coroner.
JOHF CORBUS.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES M. SMITH.
HENRY HICE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Those of our readers who receive the ARGUS on Tuesday evening will bear in mind, that a Republican meeting will be held in the Court House at 7 p. m., on that evening, (Sept. 7th.

HON. DANIEL KALBFUS, of Mauch Chunk—Packer's home—will be one of the speakers, and Hon. Thos M. Marshall—an orator who is always received here with open arms—will be another. The former gentleman, being intimately acquainted with the Democratic candidate for Governor, will be able to give us some particulars touching his political history and financial operations that the public are not yet familiar with. Give Messrs Kalbfus and Marshall a full house. It will do us all good to hear them.

ON Saturday last, Gen. Walbridge, Pacific Railroad Commissioner addressed a large meeting at the San Francisco Board of Trade. He complimented Horace Greeley, who was originally appointed on the Commission, and adverted to the double duty of the Commissioners of impartially discharging the Trust of the Government and Railroad Corporations which are not represented on the Commission. His remarks were received with great favor.

FRIENDS of Geary and Williams, and of our district and county ticket, do not be away from the Republican meeting at the Court House, this evening (Tuesday, Sept. 7).

THE County Committee, at its meeting in Beaver on last Saturday, nominated Daniel Corbus esq., of New Brighton as the Republican candidate for Coroner, and Henry Hice esq., as the Republican candidate for Trustee of Academy to fill out the unexpired term of Richey Eakin dec'd. The selections are good ones, and we have no doubt but that these nominations will be ratified by the people at the October election.

REPUBLICANS of Beaver, Bridgewater, Sharon, Rochester, Phillipsburg, Freedom, Fallston, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, and elsewhere, do not fail to attend the Republican meeting at the Court House this evening (Tuesday Sept. 7th, at 7 p. m.). It will pay you well to attend. Let the campaign be opened auspiciously.

THE Detroit Conference of the M. E. Church, in session at Detroit, voted on the question of so changing the constitution that lay delegates may be admitted to sit and vote with the Ministers in the conferences. The vote was taken by ayes and noes.—One hundred and twenty five voted aye, and twenty four no. A further call of the absentees would increase the affirmative vote somewhat.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, aged 76 was married a couple of weeks ago, to a lady of 30. The happy couple are spending a week or two at each of our fashonable summer resorts.—At Saratoga, the gossippers spoke very favorably of the youthful Mrs. Vanderbilt, but insisted that she could not eat green corn gracefully. We wonder if the critics themselves "Eat green corn gracefully" If so, there are plenty of persons elswhere that would like to know how "the thing is done."

A PRIVATE letter, received last Saturday in Washington city, from Paris, states that the Hon. James A. Grimes, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect on the first of October next, and that he will not return to this country until next year. His health is somewhat improved, but not sufficient to enable him to resume his public duties at the beginning of the next session of Congress. His term of office expires on the 4th of March, 1871.

THE proprietors of several lager beer breweries and saloons, and bar keepers, in West Chester county, N. Y., were arrested Saturday on a charge of violating the revenue laws relating to stamping lager beer kegs and barrels, and held for examination in from $1000 to $4000 each. Evidence was presented that these parties had sold beer from kegs or barrels which were either unstamped or had removed the stamps uncancelled in order to use them again. Huffel, one of the accused, is the owner of two very large breweries in Morrisiana. Considerable excitement was caused by these arrests.

SATURDAY morning, about ten o'clock, a cold blooded murder was committed at Fairmont Park, Philadelphia. The victim was Richard Carter, fifty-six years of age, and a boss mason by trade. The murderer's name is Joseph Snyder, ten years younger. Whilst Carter was at work Snyder, without any display of his murderous intent, approached him and shot him dead on the spot. The cause is assigned to an old grudge, growing out of Carter refusing to employ Snyder. The murderer was arrested, but he made a most desperate resistance, trying to shoot the officers whilst taking him to the lock-up.

IN the last *Review* and *Examiner*, (the Democratic organ of Washington county,) we find a lengthy communication on the Republican Senatorial question of this district. The communication, it appears, was first taken to the *Reporter* office for publication, but on being refused admission into the columns of that paper, was taken to the *Examiner* office, where it now appears. Private advices from that county assure us that the communication was *inspired* by Mr. McCracken, late Senatorial candidate, but that it is given to the press as the production of a Mr. Templeton, a Republican, and a resident of Washington Borough. The author alleges that he was summoned to Pittsburgh as a witness in the late Senatorial investigation case, and purports in the communication referred to, to give the inside history of what then and there took place. The writer in the *Examiner* claims that the investigation was improperly conducted, and alleges that the facts in the case, instead of being brought to the light by the committee, were studiously suppressed on account of their 'irrelevancy.' *Personally*, we know nothing of what occurred before that committee, nor are we competent to say whether the author of the communication in the *Examiner* gives a true or a false history of its proceedings, but in our opinion, he seizes upon the *wrong time* to make them public. If ever they were worthy of ~~publication at~~ all, they should have been given to the public immediately after the committee published their report. To wait four weeks, when we were hurrying on to the October election, looks as if the writer might be intent upon accomplishing something else than the advancement of Republican principles or the success of the Republican candidates. One of three things is clearly his objective point: He is either desirous of bringing about the *withdrawal* of Mr. Rutan as the Senatorial candidate, or he is laboring to secure his *defeat*, or he is aiming to vindicate Mr. McCracken's reputation for truth and veracity. The election is too near at hand now to take Mr. Rutan off and put some one else on the ticket. Swapping horses while crossing a stream, or changing commanders after the battle has begun, hardly ever works well, and we apprehend *that doing so now* would not be an exception to the rule. Mr. Rutan's defeat and the election of a Democrat, if that is the writer's purpose, is a project that but few Republicans can afford to assent to, much less to give it support. The Pennsylvania Senate is quite close, and the State is to be re-districted next winter. If the Republicans lose the Legislature, the Democrats will *so act on that question as to give* them the control of our Legislature for years to come. All Republicans would regret such an event, but their regrets will come at a time when it is too late to remedy it. Let us see then that *after* the October election we have no political sins of omission or commission like this to answer for. If it is sought to vindicate Mr. McCracken's reputation for truth and veracity, we have only to regret that the attempt is made at this time. After the election—when the battle has been fought and won—Mr. M. should have every facility afforded him of putting himself right before the Republicans of the 26th Senatorial district. No one is more anxious to see him do this than the writer. *Until then, however*, we would gladly see the matter dropped, and our undivided strength marshalled in support of the whole Republican ticket.

GEN. J. A. RAWLINS, the Secretary of war, and Gen. Grant's chief of staff during the rebellion, is at the point of death in Washinton city. Gen. Grant, left Utica, New York, on last Saturday for his bedside.

Senator Fessenden of Maine is also believed to be dying at his home in that State. Strange to say he is believed to be dying from the effects of the poison administered to the guests of the National Hotel, Washington, some ten years ago.

IT was thought on Saturday morning last that Secretary Rawlins was convalescent, but about 4 p. m., he began to fail. He rallied a little at 9 o'clock in the evening; but at eleven his pulse became very feeble, and he lay without any noticeable change until eight o'clock on Sunday morning, when he called for and eat his breakfast; after which he directed the disposition of matters in relation to his own private business. At eleven o'clock he seemed easier. During the afternoon various friends called, including Secretariec Cox, Fish, and Robeson, Postmaster General Cresswell, Gen. Sherman who return to Wachington on Sunday morning, Commissary General Eaton, General Ekin of the Quartermaster's Department, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, and Gen. Howard. Dr. Bliss, who is the attendant physician, has been in constant consultation with Surgeon General Barnes, Dr. Norris, and others of like prominence. The Secretary's personal friends are unwearied in their efforts to render services; while Gen. Dent, of the President's household, has, without intermission, remained at his bedside and sent telegrams to President Grant regarding the condition of the Secretary. In the afternoon, at his request, he was visited by a Methodist clergyman by whom he was baptised and with whom at a subsequent hour, he partook of the sacrament. He has, throughout his sickness, been conscious of his real condition and has signed all papers which may affect the future circumstances of his family. At eight o'clock, p. m., he was resting quietly. No aggravation of the symptoms was anticipated, but there was no prospect of his recovery. His death may be looked for at any moment.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that, at 4:12 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, Secretary Rawlins died.

THE Republicans of Bedford county are resisting the nomination of Senator Stutzman. The district is composed of Somerset, Fulton and Bedford counties. Somerset and Fulton have already instructed for him, but Bedford county declines to give him any further political honors. Stutzman, while in the Senate last winter, was a mere tool of the Treasury robbers and gave his vote and influence to nearly every scheme set on foot to deplete the State Treasury. In referring to the acti on of the Bedford county Republicans the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of last Wednesday has this to add: It is the duty of Republicans everywhere and on all occasions to resolutely bolt a corruptionist, more especially when by bribery and fraud one of the vilest of the species succeeds in getting a nomination. We believe that this man Stutzman is about the last man in existence the Republicans should return to the Senate, and we have no idea that he is going to be elected.

THE corruptionists in our own party met with a sore defeat a week or two ago in Lancaster county. It occurred in this way. Senator Billingfelt, of that county, who was a candidate for re-nomination, did his utmost in the Senate last winter to defeat the plundering schemes of the "Treasury Ring." This ring could nether forget nor forgive his conduct on that occasion. Hence when he announced himself as a candidate for re-nomination a few weeks ago the plunderers living in different parts of the State, started "after him," intent upon his defeat, knowing full well that with him in the Senate next winter the unexpended balance question would receive such an airing as it had not yet obtained. This is just what the ring did *not* desire, and the reason why they put forth such herculean efforts to defeat him, and nominate some supple tool in his stead. Money, it is alleged, was furnished by the ring and freely used to compass his defeat. But it all would not do. The *people* stood by him, and nominated him in spite of the ring and their ill-gotten money. He will go back to Harrisburg for the next three years to come, and we have no doubt but that he will make as faithful a Senator in the future as he has in the past.

PRESIDENT GRANT left Saratoga, N. Y., for Washington, on Sunday evening last. He was to have left Saratoga for Utica, on Monday the 6th inst., with his family, to visit the Hon. Roscoe Conkling; but the character of the dispatch received from Washington on Sunday induced the President to write the following letter:

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5, '69.

To the Hon. Roscoe Conklin:—My Dear Sir—It is with extreme regret that the continued and dangerous illness of Secretary Rawlins, whose relations with me have been so intimate from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, compels me to forego the contemplated pleasure of a visit to your city to-morrow. I know that you and my other friends will appreciate the motive which calls me from a pleasure trip to the bedside of a comrade who has rendered such signal service to his country, and whose death will cast a gloom over the nation. The most recent dispatches scarcely leave a hope that I may see him alive.

I am, very sincerely, yours.
U. S. GRANT.

A PLUCKY Allegheny county Democrat, familiarly called "Benton Kerr" was rather roughly used in the County Convention of the Democratic party of Allegheny county, held a few weeks ago. Afterwards, the leaders of that party, fearful of his influence against them, sought to mellow Mr. Kerr down, by appointing him chairman of the Committee of Registration. Mr. Kerr, responds to that appointment, in this way through the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a Republican paper:

EDITORS GAZETTE: The *Weekly Post*, of Saturday, contains a notice of my appointment as chairman of a Committee on Registration, for which, I presume, I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Hopkins. I have acted with the Democracy for more than forty years, dating from '28, and now consider *myself* entitled to a respite from active political duty. The action of the late convention in proposing to degrade me to a level with an infidel elected by Orange ruffians, by making me a half voter when all my life I have been a full voter. I consider insulting to my loyalty and disrespectful to my standing as a Democrat. I therefore decline accepting the position, as I did a seat in a convention which recognized bogus Democrats and infidels, *who know not or care not for anything but money.* I therefore, with all proper respect for the chairman of the County Convention, beg to be excused from active duty. I am the register in my district, and will perform the duty without fear or favor. I care for no man's politics in my official capacity. Most respectfully,

R. H. KERR,
of McClure township.

THE Republicans of Allegheny county, had a "rousing" meeting at City Hall, Pittsbnrgh, on last Thursday evening. Hon. Thos. M. Marshall presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, taken from among the most prominent and influential citizens of the county. Hon. O. P. Morton of Indiana was the principal orator, and it is needless to say that his effort on the occasion came fully up to public expectation. Mr. Morton, is not only a great speaker, and an eminent Senator, but he likewise enjoys the confidence of the whole country. His words, therefore, make a deep impression wherever heard or read; and from the tone of the Pittsburgh papers, the next morning after the Senater was in the city, we have no doubt but that his visit to Pennsylvania will accomplish much good. His exposition of our financial problem was close, masterly and conclusive. After Mr. Morton was through, loud calls were made for Hon. John Covode, who came forward and made a short address, in which he referred in galling words to Packer's little unpleasantness with the taxpayers of Mauch Chunk, where he paid a tax of $32,500 as a compromise on his income, and then fled to the Merchants Hotel, Philadelphia, to escape "odious burthens," and where he only paid an income of $16,100 on all worldly effects, save two gold watches, for which $2 extra were paid. The sudden falling off in wealth was hard to be accounted for.—In concluding, Mr. Covode said if the Republicans of Allegheny county did their duty the State was safe, for Philadelphia would be all right beyond a doubt.

SENATOR MORTON, in his speech at Wilmington, Ohio, a few days ago, put the case thus tersely, in his reference to the two political parties of the country:

"Of the two parties now appealing for popular support, one proudly points to its record; the other implores the past to be forgotten. One expects confidence to be placed in its promises for the future, because of its conduct in the days gone by; the other asks to be trusted on its simple professions, regardless of the lesson of experience. Democracy retains its old character and instincts, yet asks that the fruits of its faith during a great national crisis shall be yet kept out of sight. It does not invoke the pleasures of memory, but invites the blessing of oblivion.

THE two great parties in this State have not yet fairly opened the contest for Governor, and it is evident that the Democrats intend to do their work without much noise. Men who operate chiefly with money in elections avoid all other arguments. In fact, they have so little to say for themselves that they fear the field of reason. They court discussions. They live by the exhibition and vindication of their record. They must not, therefore, allow themselves to be deluded by a *silent* campaign. The more public their efforts, the more active their canvassers and orators, the better for themselves.—*Phil. Press.*

"Should there be Democrats, whose mental organization or temper does not permit them to recognize existing facts, or conform their action to great popular changes, let them, for the public good, abdicate leadership, and leave the energies of the people free to act in the line of life and progress."—*Gen. Rosecran's letter declining the Democratic nomination for Gov. of Ohio.*

We had no idea that there was so much either of wisdom or waggery in Gen. Rosecrans as this letter evinces. Resenting a nomination which was the worst of insults to a man of proved patriotism and of true Democratic principle, he has made his reply in a form that bears dignity throughout, and yet stings with the sharpness of its scornful rebuke in every word. The Pendletons and Vallandighams, repudiators and Copperheads, who coarselly affronted a loyal soldier by their patronizing advances, have received the kick which they provoked, delivered most genteely, but from a vigorous and angry foot.

IT is said that there is any amount of Democratic disaffection in the eastern portion of the State. The rank and file of the Democratic party in Luzerne, Berks and Lycoming openly denounce Packer, because of his refusal, in 1851, to support Judge Campbell, who was then the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. Packer sturdily *opposed* Campbell, because the latter was a *Roman Catholic*, and as sturdily *supported* his whig competitor, Judge Coulter because he was *not* a Roman Catholic. Again in 1855 Packer bolted the nomination of George R. Barrett, the regular nominee of the Democratic party for Judge of the Carbon, Wayne &c., judicial district, and supported John S. Bell, the favorite candidate of the Know Nothings for that office. If Packer could thus treat the regular nominees of his party, at the times referred to, he has clearly little to complain of now, if he receives similar treatment himself while before the people of Pennsylvania for its executive chair.

STATE POLITICS.

Packer, who was reported worth twenty millions, it results is only worth twelve. There is much disgust among the Democracy.

Mr. Packer will gain but little upon his party in the Lehigh Valley, and will run behind his ticket in his own borough of Mauch Chunk.

THE attack upon Mr. Belmont by the New York Tammanyites is a fine commentary on the loud Democratic peofessions of friendship to the Jews.

Packer handed over to the Democratic State Committee a first instalment of $100,000 for campaign purposes, last week. He will have to raise his stake several times within the next six weeks to be elected.

If the nomination of Judge Packer is sufficient to raise the price of coal $2 per ton, how high a figure will it reach if he should be elected? Laboring men are interested in knowing.

Asa Packer's profits as a stockholder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, arising from the recent advance of tolls upon that road on anthracite coal, are $29,000 per annum. The increase of toll has advanced the price of coal one dollar per ton in Philadelphia.

The coal question is one of those which the workingmen will bring to defeat Packer. He is at the head of a great coal monopoly and carrying company, and will not in a single instance represent or favor a claim that can only justly be made by the masses of his region.

SINCE Rosecrans retired from the Democratic platform, the Pennsylvania Democrats are felicitating themselves at their escape from Hancock, who, had he accepted their *nomination, would* have been sure to show he was ashamed of their record.

Sixty times was Major Gen. John W. Geary under fire, and he was never defeated when in command. In one of the fiercest battles of the war his first-born son was shot down near him, but he never faltered. His field service was of the hardest kind from the opening of the war to its close. How reads Asa Packer's record?

The Democratic press throughout the State is urging the election of a Democratic Legislature on the ground of reform and retrenchment in the expenses of the State government. But the record of that party in the last Legislature, and particularly on the question of increasing the salaries of the members to $1,500 is against all economy in the administration of State affairs. On the motion to increase the compensation of members to $1,500 a session, the record stands thus: Of the sixty-two Republican members of the House, twelve, less than one-fifth, voted aye. Of the thirty-eight Democratic members, sixteen, almost one-half, voted aye.

IT is currently reported, though the report lacks confirmation, that the working men of the coal regions will oppose the election of Asa Packer, on the grounds that he is; a "Bloated Bondholder;" that he is a *railroad monopolist*; that he is in favor of high rates of transportation on his railroad, without being willing to increase, proportionally, the wages of labor; that he was a rebel sympathiser throughout the late rebellion; and because he is the exponent of that aristocratic Democracy of the school of Jefferson Davis, which does not believe in the capability of the people to govern themselves. For these and many other reasons, it is confidentially asserted that our laboring men will not vote for him.

THE Democracy in Philadelphia is in a bad way, at least that portion of it under the control of the prize ring referee, Billy McMullin. Packer, as McMullin claims, owes his nomination to him and his followers, and the one hundred thousand dollars sop thrown out at the State convention having been spent some time ago, they are getting up a revolt because their candidate does not "shell out" as he promised. Packer it is reported, has concluded to act *himself* as treasurer of the campaign fund, not deeming it proper to place his funds in the hands of the State Committee to be distributed among a few. McMullian, we are informed has well nigh exhausted all his "bummers" in the harness and their impatience at Packer's delay in opening his money-bags is assuming an alarming aspect.

ASA PACKER showed himself a friend of the workingmen from 1843 to 1848, when he paid his employes in Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's script at par and redeemed it at a discount of 40 per cent. The script was useless to laboring men. They could not buy anything with it, and they were compelled to submit to the shave in order to keep starvation from their doors. Of course, Democratic newspapers will contend that in this, as in everything else Asa Packer has done, he was benefiting the poor man, because as "money is the root of all evil," he was doing them a service by giving them just enough to keep body and soul together and putting the 40 per cent, into that little private fund of his which has made the Democratic nominee for Governor.

You will also recollect how last year the Democracy went to pieces on account of the different constructions given to the New York platform: how General Blair's demoralizing speech, and the not less revolutionary scheme of General Wade Hampton, foiled the efforts of all conservative men, and finally culminated in the demand of the *New York World* for a change in the national ticket on the very eve of the Presidential election. The conflict between leading Democrats, and between the Democratic platforms of the party, North and South, is greater to day than it was a year ago; and yet they hope to elect Judge Packer Governor of Pennsylvania in the midst of this confusion worse confounded.

When the unterrified Democracy were returning from Harrisburg to Philadelphia after they had nominated Asa Packer for Governor, a murderous assault was made by a gang of them upon a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They forced themselves into a car in which were ladies, knocked him down, and would have killed him outright had not a commanding voice arisen above the noise of the rolling wheels of the cars, and wild yells of the ruffians: "What yer'bout ther? Stop that? Don't yer know that Packer's only *nominated! He's not'lected yet.* Yer haint forgot Jerry Eaton, have yer? Geary's Gov'ner yet, and will hang every one of yer! Wait till Packer's 'lected, and then you can pitch in!"

The Democratic Chickamauga in Ohio.

The movement of the opposition in Ohio, to capture Gen. Rosecrans as their candidate for Governor, has resulted unfortunately for that excellent party. Declining the doubtful *honor, his letter is a long-winded lecture* upon Democratic back-slidings, with some sensible admonitions upon the future course required to save the party from complete ruin. We quote a few passages, which serve to show very clearly what good reasons the General had, for declining a nomination by that school of politicians. He says:

> The country requires, and the Democratic party ought to be a party of principle, a party of life, of action and of progress. "Fossils" and fault finders do not properly belong to the party, and, if found in it, ought to go on the retired list.
>
> Leaving to its opponents of all shades and grades all narrow and sectional grounds, all *monopolies*, and favoritism based on class, creed, race, color, or national origin, the *Democratic party of the United States ought to hold high the banner of universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law of all who live beneath the flag of our country.* * * * *
>
> Based on these laws of our life and growth, and repudiating the doctrine that "might makes right," American democracy holds that liberty consists in the obedience of all to just laws. That these laws should be the fewest and simplest possible, leaving the utmost individual freedom of thought and action consistent with equal rights and impartial justice, and where individual action must be regulated by law, seeking always "the greatest good to the greatest number."
>
> This is the democracy I believe in, and to which I am proud to belong.
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> * * * * * *
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> No local declaration inviting a popular *prejudgment of the legal* question about the terms of payment of the National bonds should impair the priceless value of the public credit at a time when it is important to create the speediest means of ridding the country of these enormous oppressions, but every Democratic platform should tend to raise higher and higher the public credit, and to satisfy the people of Europe that the Democratic is the last party in the United States that proposes to whine or act reluctantly about paying the public debt, even though present holders should have bought it below its fair value.
>
> 2. An irredeemable paper currency, or one perpetually fluctuating in value, is a gigantic fraud on the people—a concentration of the evils of false weights, false measures, and worse, injurious to all classes, but especially to those who live by labor.
>
> The Democracy should assert, with renewed vigor and determination, its old declaration in favor of a specie basis and a paper currency, convertible at par into coin at the will of the holder, and should take prompt and efficacious measures to raise our bonds to where the security they offer and the interest they bear ought to place them, so as to draw greenbacks after them to par, with the least possible delay. This will relieve all classes, especially the laboring, and, augmenting the valuation of our circulation 25 per cent., give a healthy and vigorous impulse to every department of business an industry. * *
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> * * *
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> Whosoever obtains votes under false pretenses is a baser knave than he who obtains goods under false pretenses, and, on account of the greater difficulty of detecting and measuring the evil done, deserves severer *punishment and reprobation.* * *
>
> * * *
>
> 7. The Democratic doctrine of suffrage requires distinct reaffirmation.
>
> Democracy has always held that suffrage is not a natural right of every human being, nor of a particular sex or race, but a particular privilege, and who should exercise it a question to be decided by what will produce "the greatest good to the greatest number," and therefore as far as possible, to be determined locally, where *lies the great body of the rights of* the people.
>
> But in these local discussions the Democratic idea favors a broad rather than a narrow basis of suffrage. It is not unremindful or regardless of the rights of woman, of property, and inferior races; but seeing other effective and advantageous ways in which these can have their influence on all legislation affecting their interests, at present it perfers giving the right of voting to manhood and qualifications, which will tend to create bonds of political brotherhood between the rich and poor, based on mutual interests, and to avert conflicts between capital and labor.
>
> The caucus system, invented by the Democracy as a practical way of finding out who is a proper person to be voted for where a constituency is too large to know each other personally, and in spite of its glaring imperfections and corruptions now adopted by all parties, should be improved by the Democracy and carefully regulated by wise provisions of law.
>
> These views I believe to be explicitly or implicitly held by three-fourths of our voting population, and only require distinct Democratic enunciation to elicit a substantial response from the people, who well know that neither a public policy based on passions, nor Radicalism, *per se*, can long rule without ruining the country, and would be glad to combine for the public good on *grounds that would restore our State* and National Administration to the spirit and practice of Democratic and Republican simplicity.
>
> Should there be Democrats whose *mental organization or temper does* not permit them to recognize existing facts, or conform their action to great popular changes, let them for the public good, abdicate the leadership, and leave the energies of the people *free to act in the line of life and pro*gress.

The *Scranton Republican* says: A good many people who are opposed to monopolies will be asked to vote for Asa Packer for Governor. This wealthy gentleman is not only President of the Lehigh Valley monopoly, but he is a director of the Jersey Central, Morris and Essex, and thus directly *interested in the dominant* interests of the Lackawanna Valley. Anybody who votes for him in the hope of striking a blow at overshadowing corporate interests will commit a grievous error. *If* there is a man in Pennsylvania who more than another embodies the idea that the interests of consolidated capital are opposed to those of the general public and of the laboring classes, that *man is Asa Packer*. With *him*, installed at Harrisburg, the railroad company would have everything its own way.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—There were five hundred and four deaths in New York last week.

—George Wilkes is mentioned in connection with the Chinese mission.

—The hat factory of the O'Sullivan Bros., at Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

—Joseph Richardson, President of the Mauscatine National Bank of Iowa, died in Dedham, Mass., on the 2d.

—The Union Fence Company's factory was burned at Painesville, Ohio, Saturday. Loss $30,000: no insurance.

—A Mrs Sarah Boyle and her daughter were found in a basement, in Thirty ninth street, New York, starved to death.

—Ex-Judge Osborne was arrested at New York on Saturday and held in $5,000 bail to keep the peace, having challenged a lawyer to fight a duel.

—In consequence of the cold weather of the past week four hotels at Long Branch, the Continental, United States, Metropolitan and Stetson House closed on Monday.

—The office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, in Chicago, was robbed Thursday evening of 1,325 coupon tickets. The value of the tickets is about thirteen thousand dollars.

—A Citizens' Association has been formed in Brooklyn, and an address adopted urging citizens, irrespective of party, to join the organization, with a view to reform municipal laws and reduce taxation.

—Workingmen of New York ignore the action of the late Labor Congress at Philadelphia, claiming that it was run in the interest of the politicians, and are going to hold a mass meeting soon on the subject.

—Active preparations are being made for the Commercial Convention, which meets in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October. The Committee of Arrangments have been notified by Governor Stevenson that he accepts their invitation to deliver the address of welcome.

—At Portsmouth, N. H. a fire Saturday morning burned Sheap's block occupied by Hon. Frank Jones, Ex-Gov. Goodwin, W. C. Newton, and others, Loss $8, 000. The fire was caused by burglars, who ransacked the money drawer, but were unsuccessful in tapping a safe.

—Thirteen women were arrested at a New York pension office on Saturday, charged with drawing pensions by fraudulently representing themselves as widows of soldiers. All of them have remarried, and some of them came to the pension office in their own carriage.

—A sailor of the steamship Hornet, now at Halifax, having made oath that she had arms on board for Cuba, the custom officers seized her. She will discharge her cargo of coal, the story being she has arms underneath it. The Hornet came from Philadelphia, said to be bound for Queenstown.

—Ex-Special Treasury Agent Sproul, charged with complicity in Custom House frauds at New Orleans, under Fuller's administration, has been released on bail. Another party has been arrested, charged with complicity in the same frauds, on affidavits of Sproul and E. Kinsella, but was released on giving bonds.

—The Buffalo Fire Department turned out in force Saturday and gave a brilliant reception to the Northern Liberty House Company of Philadelphia. The streets were crowded with citizens, and the line of march illuminated with a fine display of fire works. The visiting fireman after the parade were entertained with a supper by Hose Company Eleven, whose guests they are.

—Patrick Murray, who came from Halifax, *in search of his wife*, found her at Bradley's hotel, Portland, Me. Friday night, and tried to force her to the door. Alexander Shay, clerk of the hotel, and James Murphy proprietor, *went to her assistence* and threw Murray down two flights of *stairs, fracturing his skull, from* the effects of which he died on Saturday morning. Murphy and Shay have been arrested.

A Good Record.

On the 28th of June, 1861, at the beginning of the late war for the preservation of the Union, John W. Geary was mustered into the service as a colonel. On the 25th of April, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general, and on the 11th of January, 1865, he was made major general. He was wounded at Bolivar, Cedar Mountain, and Chancellorsville. To the present day he carries rebel lead in his body. He has been Mayor of San Francisco, Governor of Kansas, Military Governor of Savannah, and Governor of Pennsylvania. He discharged the responsible duties of each and all of these positions with honor *to himself and credit to his native* State. Few Pennsylvanians have ever made a nobler record. The people read it with pride, and will re-elect him in October by an overwhelming majority.

A SWISS JOURNAL mentions that the neighborhood of Mendrisio, in the Ticino, is infested with a plague of black caterpillars, which enter the houses, creep into the beds and cause swellings by their touch. Some persons have endeavored to protect their dwellings by having a train of sulpher around, but to no avail. Thousands of these insects have been killed, but the number does not seem to decrease. In some localities prayers have been offered up for the removal of this scourge.

STEPHEN MURPHY, a resident of La Salle, Ill., a carpenter by trade, committed a horrible murder on August 25. While in a state of beastly intoxication he knocked down his wife, and beat her with a boot until her face and body were a complete jelly. Her screams were heard for many blocks. Murphy committed the deed in presence of his own daughter, who saw her mother die this unnatural death without the power to help her. Murphy is about forty-five years of age, and the deceased was nearly of the same age. He is now in jail.

Dexter Beats his Best Saddle Time.

On Friday afternoon, after the heat of the day was past, Mr. Bonner drove the famous Dexter in a road wagon over to the Fashion Course to give him a fast brush on the track. He found the course like a ploughed field, in consequence of its being deeply harrowed for the running meeting held there next week, so that fast driving was out of the question. John Murphy the famous jockey, who rode Dexter in his memorable match against time over this track, when he went in 2:18 1-5, observing that Dexter was moving freely and fast, asked Mr. Bonner's permission to breeze him around under the saddle, which was given. Procuring an old and heavy saddle, Murphy mounted his old favorite, and sent him around the track. He found the little horse extend himself in his long vigorous stride so fast and freely, that he requested Mr. Bonner and the lookers on to *time him* for a mile from stand to stand. The track had been deeply harrowed five feet from the fence, so that he had to go out wide on the track to get tolerable going. A fair send-off, and the white-legged equine locomotive shot forth on his mile career at a marvelous rate of speed, and when the watches were stopped as the horse crossed the score again, their hands showed the time of "two minutes and seventeen and three-quarter seconds!—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, has appointed some of the most prominent men in the State as delegates to National Capitol Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Oct. 20th, and to the Southern Commercial Convention to be held at Louisville on the 12th of October. Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, has signified his intention to appoint a delegation to represent that State at the National Capitol Convention.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE Real Estate For Sale.—By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Samuel Cristler, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, the undersigned Executors of said last will, will *Expose to Sale, by Public Vendue or Out Cry*, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate of said decedant, situate partly in Raccoon and partly in Greene townships, in said county of Beaver, half a mile from the Ohio River, at Shippingport, opposite Rogers' Station on C. & P. Railroad, and adjoining lands of John Cristler, Elisha Thornsburg, —— Moore, Samuel Kennedy and James Thornsburg, containing about 375 acres; 160 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which are erected a good two story brick house with two-story frame attached; three tenant houses, barn, stable, and other out buildings. The balance well timbered, and all well watered. The whole of said land is of excellent quality, is underlaid with a 4½ feet vein of excellent coal, now opened and operated, and is easy of access from the River. There are also good orchards on the premises, containing a variety of fruits. Title good.

Said premises will be sold as a whole, or will be divided into three parcels to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—Five per cent. of the purchase money in hand when property is bid off; One-third of the remainder of said purchase money when the deed is delivered, which will be within ten days thereafter; and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.
DAVID KENNEDY, M'Cleary P. O.
DAVID BOYD, Hookstown,—Ex'rs.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

NEW FALL STOCK.

sept 8tf.

DRY GOODS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

at the old establishment of

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH PENN'A.

Having closed out all their old stock at Administrators sale, J. W. Barker & Co. have received an entirely new stock of

DRY GOODS

In Every Department of the Trade.

As everything was closed out at the late sale, customers may rely that everything now offered is

New, Fresh, Seasonable and Cheap.

GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Liberal discount to Clergymen and their families.

N. B.—Barker & Co. have now the best stock in the city. [sep8te.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECIEVED

25,000 pounds Knitting and Zephyr yarns, Country Yarns, Java Canvass and Knitters Materials. A large assortment Barred Dress Flannels, Wide Ruffles, Linen Collars, Hamburg Embroideries, Swiss and Jaconet Embroideries, Kid Gloves, in all sizes, Doe Gauntlets for Ladies, Merino and Gauze Underwear, Morrison's Star Shirts, Neck Ties and Bows.

HOSIERY.

Merino and Wool Ribbed Heavy Cotton and Balmoral and Tartar Hose, by case or dozen. Black and colored trimming Satins, Fine Silk Scarfs, Traveling Satchels, &c.

Every Department freshly assorted with New Goods, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

sep8te.

HENRY LAPP.

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Brighton street above the Plow Factory,

Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:6m

Pontefract & Cass,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL

Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. je2tf.

New Advertisements.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist!

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR

Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ *A share of patronage solicited* ☜ jy21:1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executors, on the estate of Richey Eakin, dec'd., late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—

LOUISA EAKIN, *Executrix*,
DAVID EAKIN, } *Executors.*
JAMES EAKIN, }

P. O. Address—Beaver, Pa. [au18:6

$15. Gold Watches. $20.

THE ONLY GENUINE DOUBLE-EXTRA REFINED

OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

OROIDE WATCH CO.,

Are all of best make, *Hunting Cases, Warranted not to tarnish*; looks like fine Gold, wears like Gold, and are **Equal to the best Gold Watches** in make and finish; with the best *Full Jeweled Detached and Patent Levers, Extra Fine Cases*,—(Gent's and Ladies' size)—$15 each.

The Double Extra Refined, Solid OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, A No. 1, Full Jeweled Levers at $20 each.

SENT BY EXPRESS, anywhere in the United States, **at regular wholesale prices**, payable on delivery. **No money is required in advance**, only satisfactory assurance that the order is made in good faith. **Any package may be opened and examined** before paid for, by paying the Express charges only.

Persons can order by mail *with safety*, by sending money in advance in a Registered letter, and the goods will be sent as a **Registered package**, prepaid, at our risk.

AN AGENT SENDING FOR SIX WATCHES, WILL RECEIVE AN EXTRA WATCH FREE—MAKING SEVEN $15 WATCHES FOR $90, or SEVEN $20 WATCHES FOR $120.

Also, Elegant Oroide Gold Chains of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches long, at $2, $4, $6 and $8 each; sent with watch, at lowest wholesale prices.

Our watches are all made of the **Genuine Solid Oroide Gold Refined**, are all perfectly regulated and adjusted, and **Guaranteed by the Company** *to keep correct time and wear and not tarnish.* State the kind, size and price of watch required, and order only of

THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton Street, New York.

aug. 25:3m.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price

COE & DARRAGH

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

GRAND

CLOSING OUT SALE,

OF

SUMMER DRY - GOODS,

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN COST,

Call and see for yourselves.

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Pittsburgh Prices. Call Early, and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

P. S.—I have secured the services of Watt Gealy, formerly of Bridgewater.

mar31:1y—ch. jy 21.

Miscellaneous.

Rohrer's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters,

ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

NO. 45 WOOD STREET

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 103 and 104 Third street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa. je30'69:1y.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

C. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 2d D. C. Vols. and ex-Post-Master of Washington, D. C. } SOLICITORS of { J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents, 460 Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay*.

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge, and no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References [aug4:1y

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mitts

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and [illegible]

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES

in great variety

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of all of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec21'66:1y jy7'69:1y

SCHOOL BOOKS.

AT WHOLESALE.

Blank Books & Stationery

IN GENERAL AT

LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Our new Wholesale Price list mailed free to Dealers and Teachers.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,

119 WOOD STREET.

SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

sept1'69:3m.

A RARE CHANCE!

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

OFFER FOR THIRTY DAYS THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT COST PRICE.

As well as their Large Stock in

Trimmings, Notions, and Men's Furnishing Goods,

And their own Make of Clothing at astonishingly Low Figures. Ladies' Hats [illegible] per cent. below cost Price.

jy31tf

Executors' Notice.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executors of the estate of George Rauscher, dec'd, late of New Sewickley Tp, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. E. RAUSCHER,
CHAS. C. RAUSCHER,
Unionville, Pa. aug25:6w] Executors.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Sept. 8, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sq're 10 lines	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ col'n	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	60 00
1 column	21 60	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Local notices per line, ten cents.

Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 4th of Sept., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Aug. 29	72 deg.	77 deg.	70 deg.
" 30	61 deg.	72 deg.	60 deg.
" 31	60 deg.	65 deg.	54 deg.
Sept 1	52 deg.	67 deg.	57 deg.
" 2	56 deg.	65 deg.	55 deg
" 3	55 deg.	68 deg.	59 deg.
" 4	52 deg.	75 deg.	65 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

William Frampton, Rochester,	2 00
Joseph Campbell, Service,	2 00
Samuel Nelson, Hookstown,	2 00
James Smith, New Brighton,	1 00
J. B. McKibben, Green Garden,	50
S. H. Baker, Knob,	1 00
H. J. Marshall, New Galilee,	2 00
Milo Reed, Beaver,	2 00
Dr. J. C. Levis, Bridgewater,	2 00
Robt. Whitehill, Kendall,	2 00
George Otto, Rochester,	2 00
Jackson Swearingen, Hookstown,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

New Goods—J. M. Burchfield & Co.
Assignees' Sale—A. M'Ilwaine.
For Sale—George A. Dietz.
Attention Farmers—Henry Noss.
Lost—J. R. McLean.
Public Sale—Henry Benz.
New Fall Goods—S. J. Cross & Co.
Dry Goods—J. W. Barker & Co.
New Goods—Joseph Horne & Co.
For Sale—David Boyd, David Kenedy.
Proclamation—John S. Littell.
Special Notice—Speyerer and Sons.
Special Notice—Ramsey & Melvin.
Special Notice—Keystone Mf'g. Co.

Ahead on the Potato Question.—Mr. Frank Eaton, near Enon, informs us that from one pound of Early Rose Potatoe seed he has produced this season *two hundred and forty* pounds of potatoes. This we presume will be a "settler" of the vexed question.

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions, &c., at A. C. Hurst's.

Serenade.—We are under obligations to our young friends, Mr. A. F. Thomas, and others of Beaver, for some enlivening instrumental music near our dwelling one night last week. They can "handle the bow." Come again.

Summer Goods at Discount prices to close them out, at A. C. Hurst's.

Frost.—On the morning of the 31st of August and also on the succeeding morning, we had frosts in this county. In Ohio township, we learn, the frost was quite heavy on both of the mornings alluded to, not heavy enough, however, to do any material damage.

Woolen Table Covers, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts cheap, at A. C. Hurst's.

Notice.—The grandest Festival of the season. To be held on the public square in Rochester on Friday evening, Sept, 10 1869. For the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, M. E. Church, Rochester. Intended to be the grandest affair of the season. Ice cream and fruits of all kinds in lavish quantities. Rochester Cornet Band to be in attendance. All donations thankfully received—to be left at the Hall on Friday. Come one, come all and help in a good cause. By order of

COMMITTEE.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

John B. Clarke, D. D. will deliver a lecture in the Court House in Beaver, next Friday evening at half past seven o'clock. Subject, "Work and Wages." Admittance fee will be twenty-five cents. The proceeds to be applied to the furnishing of the Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Ladies' Sewing Society. This will afford a rare opportunity to our citizens to enjoy a rich literary treat, and, at the same time promote a most worthy object.

Mrs. JOSEPH HALL, Pres.
Mrs. James Blaine, Sec.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

About Suits.—Court is in session this week in Beaver, and his Honor, Judge Acheson, will no doubt dispose of a large number of *suits* during the term. H. M. Donehoo of Beaver, who does business at the upper end of town, is determinedly opposed to all monopolies, and hereby gives notice that he is competent and ready to dispose of *suits* too. He has nothing to urge against Judge Acheson at all, and believes him to be a faithful and upright judge, but in all candor he submits that his disposition of suits does not satisfy *everybody*, while Donehoo's suits are warranted to please all who see or hear tell of them. Call and get suited in a coat, pants or vest, and our word for it, you will never rue the day you did so.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

Murderer Caught.—On last Thursday, we believe it was, a man named Sullivan, a Pittsburgh "rough," attacked an acquaintance of his with a knife, in the vicinity of that city, and killed him. Sullivan escaped, but a day or so afterwards, he was seen in Rochester, this county, but got away again before his arrest was effected. On last Saturday night, however, at about 12 m., he called at the hotel kept by Mr. Graebing in New Galilee, and asked for lodging for the night. He was taken in, and the landlord soon after recognized him as the Pittsburgh murderer, and took him into custody. Mr. Graebing telegraphed for constable Anderson who went from Rochester up to New Galilee on Sunday, and on Monday morning the two escorted him to Pittsburgh and handed him over to the authorities of that city. He was handcuffed when taken up on the train. He is said to be about thirty-five years of age, and has anything but a prepossessing appearance.

Calicoes and Muslins as low as can be bought anywhere, at A. C. Hurst's, Bridgewater.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved Hair Restorer and Dressing. The attention of the public is invited to the very important change recently made in this article. We offer in the Improved Preparation a Restorer prompt and infallible in its action upon gray hair, quickly restoring it to its natural color and beauty, together with an agreeable Dressing all in one bottle. This combination is perfect and unexceptionable in every respect, and is used with great satisfaction by old and young. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum, another Preparation, clear without Sediment designed exclusively for Dressing, Strengthening and Beautifying the Hair, a refreshing toilet luxury, far preferable to French pomades, and sold at half the price. Sold by all Druggists.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago R. R. Co.—A company was recently organized under the above title, and having for its object a direct railroad communication from Washington via Baltimore, and Pittsburgh to Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. are deeply interested in the project, and as this latter company is now constructing the Connellsville Railroad, it will only require the new corporation to form a close alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio to reach Pittsburgh westward at a very little cost to the new company. This alliance has already or will soon be formed. The road from Washington to Pittsburgh is thus secured. From the Ohio State line to Chicago the route for the new road is located, having only its course from Pittsburgh to the Ohio State line to be selected. A couple of weeks ago one of the Directors of the new company visited Beaver county, and informed several of the citizens of this place, that the new road would cross the Ohio river either at Beaver, Smith's Ferry or Liverpool. Without saying anything disparaging of either of the lower routes much could be said in favor of the upper or Beaver route. The route referred to is via Brady's Run. In 1848 this route was surveyed by Jesse R. Strawn for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., before they selected another route for their road. We copy a portion of his report. It is as follows:

Commencing at mouth of Big Beaver, with base line at low water mark in Ohio river. Distance to summit 10½ miles—the raise to top of summit is 539 feet.

This survey runs up the Brady's Run valley to the mouth of the Dobeaven Hollow, near Milo Grosscross, thence up said hollow to the summit. This route is nearly three miles shorter than the route by Rayltown.

By making a Tunnel one hundred rods in length, they can go through at about 120 feet below the top of the summit.

Now, take the 120 feet at the summit, and the hight of bridge above low water, from the 539 feet of total raise—you may then readily see the average raise per mile.

Descending from summit by valley of Brush Run to Little Beaver. The distance is 7¾ miles, and the descent is 398 feet to the water in Little Beaver creek. Now, deduct for hight of bridge, say 20 feet, and depth of tunnel 120, making 140 from 398 leaving 258 feet, which makes an average of 30 feet per mile.

The whole distance from mouth of Big Beaver, to Little Beaver at Young's mill dam is 928 chains, (17¼ miles and 4 chains). The water in Little Beaver is 141 feet above base line.

It will be seen from this that the route is a practicable one, and that but little bold engineering will be required to cross the Ohio river at the south eastern corner of Beaver, pass up boundary street and the Sharon Hills to Brady's Run, up that stream to or near Rayltown and from thence to Elkton, Columbiana co., Ohio. Taking the practicability of this route into consideration, and the thickly settled and fertile country through which it passes, it only requires, we judge, proper encouragement on the part of the people whose interests it will enhance to induce the company to select it. Let us give them that encouragement in every possible form.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

Steam Portable Saw Mill.—Having had four years experience in the business we wish to get a set for our Mill, for this winter. For further particulars address RAMSEY & MELVIN, Hookstown, Beaver Co., Pa. 2t

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

More Potato.—Mr. Chas. Given planted one pound of Early Rose potatoes this year, and obtained *sixty* pounds. This is a good yield, but we are sorry to say, Mr. Given is beaten badly by one or two others in this county, whose yields have been published heretofore.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Raccoon tp., at Smith's school house on Saturday Sept. 25th, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Township ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. Turn out all. By order of Com.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

Thieving in New Brighton.—On last Thursday night the dwelling house of Eli Reno esq., of New Brighton was entered by some person or persons unknown, and a large quantity of silver and plated ware stolen. The plated ware was subsequently found in a stable near by and returned to the owner. The thieves, during the night alluded to, killed a large dog belonging to Mr. R. The same parties, it is supposed, visited the house of Rev. Mills, also of New Brighton, on the same night, and succeeded in carrying off a valuable gold watch and the Reverend's pocket book, containing twelve or fifteen dollars. No arrests yet, that we are apprised of.

EDITOR ARGUS—I have made and sold about one hundred of my Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stoves, and every person who has used it pronounces it a perfect sucess. It does its work without *blowing*. In good English it *draws*, in good German it *sukes*.

3t. THOS. CAMPBELL.

Abram B. Wolf, esq., of Brighton tp., gave us a call one day last week, bearing with him a peck of fine, luscious, ripe peaches. The basket contained four different varieties, viz: The "Huffman Favorite," the "Early York," the "Red Cheek" and the "Honest John." Mr. Wolf is a heavy peach grower, but we are sorry to say his crop this year is not a full one. He has our thanks for the treat, and we can assure him that it was highly appreciated, as these were the first peaches we feasted upon this season.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

List of letters uncalled for remaining in the Post Office at Rochester Pa., Sept. 1st 1869:

William Barris, Elizabeth Baker, Henry Beltzhoover, J. B. Cook, John W. Cunnigham, Mrs. M. Dewing, Miss Mary Deaner, Milton English, John N. Gillis, Michael Hertser, C. G. Hirner, A. J. Hines, D. Joseph, Rev. Wm. Johnson, Mrs. W. King, Sarah Lorence, Martha Losier, R. A. Marherron, John Machin, John Mason, Patrick Murray, Mrs. Nancy McDonald, Mrs. Mary Miller, C. B. Miller, Wm. B. Miller, Geo. W. O'Donnell, Elizabeth Porter, J. C. Porter, Mrs. Wm. Rogers, William Reane, Ansel A. Roberts 2, C. Rutger, Dr. S. Spalding, Sarah Whitham, Philip Watz, James H. Wright, Sarah J. Weaver.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

One hundred and twenty bbls. Canton City Flour, forty bbls. New Creek flour, one hundred and forty kegs best Wheeling nails received and for sale at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester Pa.

Local copy.

At A. C. Hurst's at popular prices, latest styles of Balmoral Skirts, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Switches, Ruffled Collars, Black Silk Fringes, Gimps, Lace Collars, all kinds of Hoisery, Gents Paper Collars in large variety, &c., &c.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

GRAND TROTTING AND PACING RACES.

1st Day.

Trotting Match—county—mile heats, best 3 in 5, go as they please, three entries to make a race. $1 entrance fee. Purse, 1st premium $15, 2d $10. Time of race 2 p. m.

Pacing Match—county—mile heats, best 3 in 5, go as they please, three entries to make a race. $1 entrance fee. Purse, first premium $15, second $10, time of race—between heats of trotting race. Horses entering for these races cannot compete for the large premiums, as these races are designed for untrained horses.

Second Day.

Trotting Match—county—premium, $100, 1st horse, $75, 2d, $15, 3d $10. Three entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, go as they please. Time of race, 1,30 p. m.

Pacing Match—county—purse $100. First horse $75, second, $15, third $10. Three entries to make race. $10 entrance fee.

Mile heats best 3 in 5, go as they please. Time of race—between heats of the trotting race.

Horses competing for these races must have been owned and kept in the county for thirty days previous to the race.

Velocipede race. Premium, $25. First $15, second $7, third $3. Entrance fee, $1. Time of race 10 a. m.

Third Day.

Competition open to all horses.

Trotting Match. Premium $125. First horse, $100, second, $15, third, $10. Three entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, go to harness. Time of race 1,30 p. m.

Pacing Match. Premium, $125. First horse $100, second $15, third $10. Three entries to make a race. $10 entrance fee. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, go to harness. Time of race—between heats of trotting match.

Judges of Races—Dr. Joseph Dickson Sr., James Darragh, Chris. O. Rourke, Wash. Shrouds.

Three to enter and two to start, in all the races.

Black Silk Fringes and Gimp cheap at Hurst's.

Fall Hats and Bonnets now out, at Bence's, Beaver.

EDITOR ARGUS—On Tuesday of last week, a meeting of the citizens of New Brighton was held at the carpenter shop of Mr. Thomas Miller, to take action on the School Book question. The attendance was large, and the meeting spirited. The officers were as follows: President—Thomas N. Smith; Vice President—Dr. Isaac Winans; Secretary—William F. Stewart. The President stated the object of the meeting, and a committee of three, composed of Messrs. W. H. Power, C. U. Meyer and J. Glass, was appointed to prepare resolutions. The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of the citizens of New Brighton respectfully petitioned the Board of School Directors against the adoption of the National Series of School Books into our public schools; and whereas said petition was laid on the table by a vote of five to four, thereby disregarding the expressed will of the petitioners, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Osgood Series of school books are in all respects equal in typography and superior in arrangment of lessons, in the primer and speller, to the National Series, and therefore, a change will not benefit the scholars or the public.

Resolved, That we will send our children to school on next Wednesday with the books of the Osgood Series, in which they have been taught in the last session; and if they are refused admittance and instruction in said books, we will make an issue between the people and the school board that will determine whether a majority of the citizens of this borough who respectfully petition to have their will complied with shall be respectfully treated and their request granted, or learn that the majority so petitioning have no rights which a board of School Directors are called upon to respect.

Resolved, That we return our hearty thanks to Hiram Reed, John Boyle, Jno. Robinson and Joseph Reeves, for their firm defence of the rights of petitioners against a change of books.

Resolved, That we cannot endorse the action of those directors who voted squarely against the respectful petition of a majority of our citizens; and that we disapprove the action of David Stanton, Andrew Gilliland, Samuel Magaw, John Tintsman and Elias Alexander who voted to introduce the National Series of books against the will of the people.

Resolved, That if the two School Directors from this Ward, namely, Samuel Magaw, and John Tintsman, who voted for the change of school books do not reconsider their action in the matter, be requested to tender their resignation as members of the School Board immediately, and the Secretary be requested to furnish them each with a copy of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting in connection with a copy of the petition and the number of names that it contained to the county papers for publication.

W. H. POWER,
J. GLASS,
C. U. MEYER,
} Committee.

To the School Directors of the New Brighton School District:

We, the undersigned, citizens of New Brighton, having heard that your honorable body have taken action in regard to a change of text books in accordance with the recommendation of the County Committee appointed with a view to having a uniformity of text books in Beaver county, and *knowing* the fact that Osgood's Series of Readers and Spellers are now used in *all* the school districts in Beaver county, except two. Therefore we would most respectfully remonstrate against any change of readers or spellers in this district, on any terms whatever; believing the books now in use are not only as good but *superior* to the National Series, both in *bind* and *construction*.

It is true, an even exchange is proposed by the publishers of the National Series of Readers and Spellers, but from the *exorbitant* rates as shown by their published price list they expect to realize an *unreasonable* and highly *extravagant* profit on what books they sell us in the future.

Placing these facts before you, we most respectfully suggest that you reconsider your action in this matter.

The above was signed by over 350 voters, citizens and tax payers of New Brighton.

We advise our readers to read over the advertisement of Assignees Sale of Agricultural Farming Implements, Agricultural Hardware, &c., &c., to take place on the 21st inst., at No. 137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh. As this sale is to be peremptory, farmers and all others interested will do well to make it convenient to be there as the stock is large and varied, embracing the celebrated Champion and Quaker Mowers, Sugar Mills, Corn Shellers, &c., &c. Read the advertisement and attend the sale.

The invisible walking skirt at A. C. Hurst's.

Notice.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Keystone Manufacturing Company are requested to meet at the office of Charles Hoops, Notary Public, New Brighton, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of permanent organization.

R. B. CHAMBERLIN,
BENJ. WILDE,
G. S. BARKER,
R. B. EDGAR.

New Brighton, Sept. 6th, 1869.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869.

APPLES—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $1@2,50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales good to choice at 27@30.

CHEESE—Is firmer but unchanged; regular sales at 15@17, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Still quoted at 27@28 for round lots, and 30@31 in a small way.

EGGS—Demand more active, and prices stronger—sales at 17@18.

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull but unchanged, with continued liberal arrivals, and a full supply up to the demand. We continue to quote Winter Wheat flours at $7@7,50 per bbl, and choice Springs are quoted at $7,50@7,75. The mills are reported as selling a good bit of flour, but not making much money.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active and weak with a drooping tendency, though as yet unchanged here—$1,30@1,35 for new Red, and $1,43@1,45 for old. Oats in good supply and dull but unchanged; sales of new on track at 45@48, and in store at 50@52. Rye—little or none offering, and market quiet and unchanged—$1,15@1,20. Sale of 300 bushels fall Barley at $1,25. Corn is dull and unchanged; sale of 800 bushels prime at $1, delivered.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged. Shoulders, 15½a16; Ribbed and Clear Sides, 18½a19½; Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams 23½ and fancy 24. Lard, 20½ in tierces, and 20½a21 in half bbls and kegs. Dried Beef 21½. Mess Pork at $33,75@34.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1,85.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12:1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York

Married.

FAULK—BARTRUM—On July 12, '69, by Rev. H. Sturgeon, at his house, George W. Faulk, and Harriet L. Bartrum.

RAYL—MURRY—On August 26, 1869, at the house of Henry Barr, in South Beaver township, W. F. Rayl and Josephine E. Murry, by Rev. H. Sturgeon.

Died.

TRIMBLE—On the 12th of August, 1869, at his residence in Hookstown, Beaver county Pa., Mr. James Trimble, in the 89th year of his age.

The deceased came to America in 1801, settled in Baltimore, and from thence came to Beaver county in 1817, and was a resident of said county until his death.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—Between Rochester and New Brighton on the hill road, a long bowl brown Meerschaum Pipe capped with brass. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Gen. W. W. Irwin, Pulaski township.

JOHN R. McLEAN.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale on FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH, 1869, at 1 p. m., on the premises in Beaver, Pa.,

ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,

situated between the two cemeteries in said town. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Terms made known on day of sale.

1t. HENRY BENZ.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—The undersigned has 100 bushels of Blue Stem Mediterranean seed wheat for Sale. The wheat is perfectly clean and will recommend itself whenever seen. Price reasonable. Call soon.

HENRY NOSS,
sept8 3t. Industry Tp.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS. Winter Seed Wheat, and other Farm Seeds, from DEITZ'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Chambersburg, Pa.

Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded Red Mediterranean, and German Amber Beardless, are the best, earliest, hardiest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. Price $5 per bushel. 4 pounds of any kind by Mail, post paid for $1. Twenty heads of different varieties sent post paid for $1. Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats of last years importation $1. See *Dietz's Experimental Farm Journal;* send and subscribe for it; only $1.50 per year; the most useful Journal printed. Address GEO. A. DIETZ, Chambersburg Pa. The Earliest, Hardiest and most productive Red Wheat is the French White Chaff.

sept8:4t.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

Agricultural & Farming Implements,

AGRICULTURAL HARDWARE, &C.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at the old stand of Beckham & Long, No. 127 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, will commence the Great Auction Sale of an immense stock of the most desirable and latest improved implements, &c., by order of C. Russell and C. Aultman, Assignees. The following articles are included: Celebrated Champion Mowers, Quaker Mowers, Sugar Mills, Dog Powers, for Churning, Corn Shellers, Sulkey Corn Plows.

CIDER MILLS,

Shovels, Spades, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Potato Hooks, Hand Saws, Pruning Saws and Chisels, Sheep Shears, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Horse and Shoe Brushes, Ox Yokes, Pen and Pocket Cutlery, Pruning Knives, Clothes wringers, Washing Machines, Garden Seeds, &c.

As this entire large stock must be positively and immediately closed out the sale will be worthy the prompt attention of dealers and others.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

sept8tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Black Silks, Plaids for Scarfs,

Plaid Poplins, French Chintzes,

Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas,

Striped Shawls, New Styles,

Prints, Muslins, Calicos, Flannels and Blankets.

A full assortment of

NEW GOODS

AND SUMMER GOODS

At Great Bargains.

NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

sept8tc.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Having perfected an arrangement by which I can at all times furnish the various kinds of Lumber

Clear 1½ inch Plank, Shingles, Lath, Sash Doors, &c., &c.,

at the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms, I would say to the public and especially to my old friends and customers, that having devoted many years to the Lumber and Building business, I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of buyers to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Office and Yard on New York Street, above the Railroad, Rochester. CHAS. LUKINS,
sept1:6m. Agent.

Election.

General Election PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1 The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN S. LITTELL, high Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next,

(being the 12th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named; viz:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Register and Recorder of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Courts of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The elector's of McGuire's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark H. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom Borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Fezzie, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. M'Canis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the Schoolhouse, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who attend to the general election on the second Tuesday of October are hereby enjoined to attend and perform at the said election of Electors, to be holden as aforesaid, the like duties, subject to the like penalties for misconduct as they are liable to at the election for members of Assembly, &c.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each name state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N.;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SECTION 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists; with the observations and explanation required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N.," or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places, on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SECTION 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming the right to vote, shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to have been paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or, if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks, in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they, and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificates.

SECTION 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this Act and the Acts to which this is a Supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also, make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SECTION 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this Act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; and overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*: That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the Act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damage by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o clock, p. m.

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

DESERTERS' DISFRANCHISING LAW.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved June 4th, 1866 entitled "a further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth:"

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judges or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this commonwealth, he shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, and in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their several districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the borough of Beaver, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The Senatorial return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1854, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 19th, 1869.

The Representative return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1861, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 19th, 1869.

Given under my hand, at my office in Beaver, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Pa.,
September 1st, 1869.

Dry Goods.

59 Market St. 20 St. Clair St.

J. W. BARKER & COMPANY

Have for this week's sales the largest and cheapest stock of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SUITS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

NO. 20 SIXTH STREET,

Formerly St. Clair,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

jun30:1m.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed, Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:1y.

W. W. KNOX,

Manufacturers' agent for the

IMPROVED BUCKEYE CIDER MILL,

McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL,

AND EUREKA FERTILIZER.

Being the wholesale agent for these articles appointed by the Manufacturers, I am prepared to furnish dealers at Shop prices.

The Improved Buckeye Cider Mill

besides being the best mill made has the only perfect grinding Principle in existence. Beware of all imitations. Remember all the genuine Improved Buckeye Mills have the name

WARDER, MITCHELL & CO. Cast in the Frame.

M'SHERRY GRAIN DRILL.

We have sold over 500 of these Drills into Western Pennsylvania during the last three seasons. We earnestly recommend farmers to examine the M'Sherry Drill before buying any other. Descriptive Catalogue furnished free by mail or at our store.

Eureka Bone Superphosphate of Lime.

We supply this valuable Fertilizer to farmers and the trade at factory prices. We invite the correspondence of dealers and our customers generally. Pamphlets with full descriptions, containing analysis, with directions for use of the Superphosphate, Guano, Bone Dust and Land Plaster, furnished free, and supplied to dealers for distribution.

Peruvian Guano, Bone Dust and Land Plaster

always on hand in large quantities, and for sale at lowest factory prices.

W. W. KNOX,

Agricultural House No. 137 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH PA.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere. [mar17:6m

Medical.

1854 SEWARD'S COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

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Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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SEWARD & BENTLEY'S CONSTITUTION BITTERS.

The best Tonic in use

A PERFECT CURE

For Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heart-burn, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Intestines.

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE, CHECK

AND

FANCY MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR NOW OPEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW BRUSSELS

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE PLY CARPETS & INGRAINS to fill our stock since the close of the heavy Spring Trade.

Oliver McClintock and Co.

23 FIFTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa

Jun 30 69 1m.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

UNDER THE ICE.

(Translated from the German.)

There was no braver guide, or more skillful hunter, that ever set foot upon the Matterhorn, or crawled over the dangerous glaciers of Monte Rosa, than Ulric Peterson. He was a man of immense strength and giant daring; and had often tracked the wilderness of snow when those who followed the same calling willingly remained in their cottages in the well-protected villages. He laughed at his companions, when they talked of danger; and made light of the fears of his good wife when she trembled at the howling of the fierce winds, or the avalanche of snow, that now and then swept down, with irresistible force, upon the little chalets. With well-spiked shoes, a stout alpenstock, confidence in himself, and a firm and fervent trust in God, he avowed that a man was as safe upon the topmost cliffs of the cloud pierced Matterhorn, as in the brook-threaded valley of Tourmanches. But the timid heart of womanhood could not look upon the matter in the same light, although her trust in the good Lord was equally strong; and so when she saw him take down his trusty rifle, powder-horn, and heavily-shod iron staff, one morning she clung to him, and begged that he would not go upon the mountains. "There is every sign of a storm, I am sure," she said. "You know how terrible they are. We have food enough in the cottage. Do stay at home with me and the little ones."

"That would I, wife," was the reply, "if I had not seen an ibex as I was coming home yesterday evening. He was a stout old fellow, with huge horns; and I fancied he was almost laughing at me as I crept around the cliff upon which he was standing."

"But, Ulric, think of the storm that is certainly coming."

"I have been in many an one, and care nothing for them. I love the free whistling of the wind upon the mountain tops, and the whirling of the feathery snow. So, good wife get me something to eat. I must be off before the day dawns."

With a heavy sigh, the woman did as he had requested; and with his fond kiss still lingering upon her lips, she saw him climb the mountain side until a turn in the path hid him from her view. Then she sunk upon her knees, by the bedside of her still slumbering children, and commited him into the keeping of that God, who had thus far preserved him in the midst of every danger. Meantime, Ulric hastened onward with a light foot. It was still dark in the valley; but far above him, he could see the white peak glittering in the dim light of the morning, and the fast paling stars. Higher and higher he climbed; and soon the sun arose, shedding its rays of rosy gold upon the icy piles and making them flash as if builded of myriad diamonds. To a stranger it would have been a dazzling sight; to the brave hunter, it had lost some of its charm by familiarity, and he pressed onward and upward. The road grew more rough and difficult. He was obliged to pick his way, to clamber up steep crags; but at last he reached the edge of a glacier. He sat down and rested for a little time, satisfied his hunger, examined his shoes and the point of his alpenstock, and again set out bravely forth, leaping the yawning chasms, and guarding against the treacherous cracks.

A wall of polished ice arose before him, and he knew that he would have to scale it, before he could get within shot of the coveted game. With great difficulty it was accomplished; and finding the tracks of ibex, he followed them, until suddenly turning a ragged point, he found himself within easy shot, the report of his rifle had awakened the echoes of the mountains. With the "thud" of the bullet the beast sprang forward, but its tail was dropped, its head hanging heavily down, its gate slow and step uncertain. He knew that the whizzing lead had reached its mark; that the animal would soon die; and he paused to reload, his rifle, before he followed him. "I will surprise my good wife," he thought, "by returning sooner than she expected; and I will have a hearty laugh at the cowards who dared not venture from their snug cottages for fear of a storm."

With a smile upon his lips, he hastened to where the ibex was lying, and raised it to his arms. Then, with a cry of horror, he felt his footing give way; and hunter and game were swallowed up in a crevasse of almost unfathomable depth. The thin covering of ice had been sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the beast; but that of Ulric added had shivered it as if it had been an egg-shell.

Down, down. Hunter and ibex, through the debris of snow and ice lying there for a thousand years. He fancied that the bottom would never be reached. The most profound darkness enveloped him; his hands could clutch nothing but dampness—but chilling flakes. Fortunately, the carcass of the beast was beneath him. Yet, for all that safeguard, he lay for a long time insensible. When consciousness returned another day had dawned, and its golden glories had found their way to the bottom of the yawning grave in which he was lying. He thought upon the utter helplessness of his situation; that he must perish from cold and hunger; of the lingering torture he would be forced to endure, before death came to put an end to his misery; and every nerve in his body quivered with horror. He looked around to see if there were not some possible chance of escape. On either side smooth ice walls arose, emitting a bluish steel glitter. He felt that he was buried alive! "O, God! Why was I not instantly killed?" he exclaimed, in the agony of despair, and then, as better thoughts swayed him, he thanked the Almighty, with whom nothing is impossible, for his safety thus far, and prayed to Him for guidance and deliverance.

His next thought was of his gun. When it was found that he did not return, his neighbors would certainly search for him, and by firing the gun he could attract their attention. Vain hope! Search as he would, he could find nothing of it. Even if he had discovered it, it would have been useless, for his powder horn was gone as well. Over and over he turned the snow—down deep he dug into it, until his hands burned like fire, and great drops of perspiration rolled from his forehead—until his arms grew stiff and sore, and he was forced to give up from sheer exhaustion. With his back against the frozen prison walls, he looked aloft, and saw the great vulture, sailing upon its immense, tireless wings around the mouth of the chasm; and the strong man shuddered, as he shook his fist defiantly, and murmured with his hoarse voice, "Your time has not come yet!" He thought of his happy home, and of his dear wife and children, and then, naturally, for he was faint and hungry, he thought of the food his wife had prepared for him. Having eaten of the bread and goats' milk cheese and drank of the little bottle of wine (which, strange to say, had remained unbroken,) he reasoned that it would be cowardly to lie down and die without an effort; and he remembered the goodness of God, and once more fervently implored His help. Then a bold idea came to him. Why might not he cut his way through the solid ice! He had a hatchet, such as his class never travel without. Ah! but he was forgetful that the walls might be hundreds of feet thick, that they were of excessive hardness, and would soon render blunt both hatchet and knife. The bright hope that had been born within was darkened by no such shadow. For the time being he knew that he was safe. He was accustomed to the cold, was warmly clad, could use the skin of the ibex, in case of need, and its flesh would drive away the wolves of starvation for many a day. A brief rest and he began the task, and toiled faithfully till darkness forced him to stop. A night of uneasy rest, a breakfast of the raw flesh of the ibex, and he resumed his labors. Another day of toil, and he again stretched himself upon the skin of the beast, wrapping it around him as much as possible, and slept long and heavily, although there had been a sudden fall in the temperature, and it was now excessively cold.

For four days he toiled thus, his only food the raw and frozen flesh of the ibex; for four nights he slept within the hole he had cut in the thick ice walls, closing up the entrance, and thus obtaining partial shelter from the chilling blasts. And once he heard the firing of guns, and his heart beat wildly within him. He dropped his dulled hatchet, crawled to the center of the chasm, and shouted with all his remaining strength—shouted until his strained voice was reduced to the very ghost of a strained whisper. He knew that his friends were in search of him; imagined he could hear his name called; could do nothing to attract their attention; and as the firing grew fainter and further away, he threw himself down, weeping and wringing his hands. The last plank to which he had clung had been shivered! His neighbors had come and gone. They would never search that part of the mountain again. None would ever know of his fate. He was buried in an icy tomb until the last trump should sound, and hot flashes of flame dissolve the frost work around him.

With his mind trembling upon the verge of madness, overpowered by sorrow, crushed by bitter agony, he fell back insensible, and lay for a long time upon the cold, damp snow, that soon must be his winding sheet. The black vulture flapped its wings above him and he knew nothing of it. But, after some hours, the hunter's consciousness returned, though he was far too much crushed, in body and soul to resume his labors.—He crept into the little cavern he had excavated (would it not be to him a tomb?), and gave passionate vent to his grief. For many weary hours nothing passed his lips; and with aching head and fevered brain, with trembling limbs and convulsive sobs, he prayed for deliverance, if by no other hand, at least the skeleton one of death.

It was rayless, sunless, starless, darkness in the cold, ice cavern, when the springs of his life again became capable of action. He was ravenously hungry and arose to satisfy his hunger with a portion of the ibex he had left remaining outside in the chasm. He felt around, but could discover no outlet. Had he been frozen in—shut out from God's blessed sunshine, forever? Nothing but smooth ice met his burning blistered fingers. Then, after an hour's search he solved the mystery. He knew there must have been a heavy fall of snow in the night, and that it had drifted into, and blocked up the opening; and with the strength of despair, he soon dug through. It was still snowing heavily; the flakes fell like great feathers around; and he drew the remnant of the carcass of the ibex into the cave, and made another rude meal. And thus refreshed, a new hope was born within him; and again the ice walls resounded with the blows of his little hatchet. But it was slow work, and much of the time was taken up in clearing the chips from the little grotto.

A week passed—a week of the most severe toil and terrible anxiety, and yet he was not disheartened. His trust in God had returned; and love for his wife and dependent children kept alive his often sinking heart. He was yet in hopes of reaching the upper air—of seeing his dear ones again. But even as he was thinking thus, with something of his old time cheerfulness, a new anxiety took possession of and nearly overpowered him. The carcass of the ibex, that had been the innocent cause of all his trouble, was picked almost to the bones.

With dire starvation staring him in the face, he bowed his head and wept like a child. Starvation, that is dreadful, even in thought! Starvation, that has in it more of horror than a thousand other deaths! He could almost see it silently approaching, and for a time despair alone had possession of him. Then his trust in the Supreme Being returned, and he committed himself unto his Holy keeping. "Heavenly Father!" he murmured, from between his parched and blackened lips, "it is thy hand that has sustained me so far—has saved me from all danger. Thou givest food to the young ravens, and markest even the fall of the tiny sparrow. None but Thou can hear or help. Hear my prayer! Save me, O God! Save me."

Something of sweet consolation came with the utterance of the words, and he laid down to sleep more tranquilly than he had done for many previous nights. Yet it was only to be awakened by a new fear. It needed no seer to tell him that the fohn, or hot south wind, was sweeping over the glaries and snow fields of the high Alps, and that the rain was falling in torrents, and the enormous blocks of ice melting, as by the touch of fire. The cavern he had dug with infinite labor was almost breast deep with water, and it was rushing in with all the swiftness of a mountain torrent. Instantly he was wet to the skin, and stood almost paralyzed with terror. Then he breasted his way out into the chasm, but it was only to return again as quickly as possible. Never cataract raged more fiercely than the surging water there. Cutting little niches in the ice wall, he climbed beyond the reach of the water, and tremblingly awaited his fate. The waves rose rapidly, higher and higher. He had climbed until his head rested against the top of the cave—could go no farther. And yet, the waves rolled upward around him. They reached his waist—surged higher to his breast—crept to his throat, and despite all his efforts, began to trickle in his mouth. In another moment he would be strangled by them; his hold would be torn away, and his body dashed hither and thither against the sharp points of the ice. "O God! Save me! Save me!" burst from him in the terrible agony of the instant—the moment of time that lay between him and death.

A noise like thunder—a shivering crash—resounded through the chasm. It appeared as if the very foundation of the world were tottering beneath him. Now, indeed, he felt that his end had come. No! Terror was changed to rapture. The water rushed out of the cavern with the most amazing velocity; he could descend and stand upon the bottom without fear. How this had been accomplished, he was forced to wait until the morning light to understand. And with the first beams, he saw a great fissure had been opened, thro' which the imprisoned waters had found their way into the valley below. This unlooked for preservation again inspired him with confidence—rendered more firm his trust in God. Through that tunnel, he saw a way to freedom. It was small, to be sure, but he could enlarge it, and he worked diligently, until his strength utterly failed. The ibex was completely devoured. He had split the bones and sucked out the marrow; had gnawed them over and over again to appease his hunger. For two days he had not tasted a morsel of food. The hatchet slipped from his hand when he endeavored to strike a blow, and he was forced to abandon the undertaking. There was nothing left him now but to die.

Another day passed and no help came. He lay crouched in a corner wishing that the end would come, and that swiftly. His eyes were already filmed and his heart beat faintly. Then a strange noise aroused him. He looked aloft and saw a chamois vainly striving to defend itself from the attack of two old vultures that were striking at it with wing and beak. It was an unequal contest, and, at length, the animal, driven to desperation, attempted to leap the broad chasm. The effort was a noble one, but it failed of success. The chamois missed its footing, and fell, bruised and helpless, at the very feet of the starving man. In an instant his knife was plunged into its throat; and the warm blood was drained by his eager lips. This gave him new life, and he renewed labor. It was almost a herculean task. More than once he fell fainting beside it. But hope was very strong within him. Still, he would have utterly failed had not Heaven assisted him.

Again, the fohn was busy at its work of destruction; again, the windows of heaven were opened, and the "rains descended and the floods came," and accomplished more in a single night than his hands could have done in months. With the morning light, he crawled through the now large tunnel, but when he reached the outer end found, to his horror, that he was on the top of a mighty precipice. His blood boiled, his brain seemed on fire, his heart beat as if it would break through ribs and flesh. He was, if possible, more desperately imprisoned than before. How was he to get down? Through his bewildered mind suddenly flashed thoughts of the skins of the ibex and chamois, and he was not long in making a rope of them. He then cut a deep hole in the ice, drove down his alpenstock, fastened one end to it, and swinging himself off, reached the bottom in safety.

With a cry of joy he hastened along the well known path; and when the bell of the little chapel, that reared its gilded cross in the Matter valley was tolling for the evening prayers, he staggered like a drunken man into the very midst of the astonished worshippers, even as the voice of the good priest was repeating, "God is everywhere with me; and everywhere, even in the most threatening dangers, his voice speaks to me in tones of comfort, and says: Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me!"—staggering toward the altar, to kneel at it, but fell fainting into the arms of his wife, who again nursed him to health, strength and manhood.

An Elephant and a Bridge.

The well-known sagacity of the elephant recently had a remarkable exemplification, at St. John, in the Province of Quebec. The immense Ceylon elephant belonging to Campbell's Menagerie and Circus, which was to exhibit at Montreal was the hero. We will premise our statement with the fact that a few weeks since while traveling from Waterbury to Northfield, in the State of Vermont, in crossing a bridge over the creek, the animal crushed the floor with his enormous weight, and fell partly through, his fore-quarters only remained on the bridge.

By this accident he was lamed for several days, but not enough to prevent him from traveling. When he was brought to the long bridge over the Richelieu River at St. Johns, he evidently retained a vivid recollection of the mishap, and neither coaxing, threats, persuasion nor force could induce him to budge an inch on the, to him, perilous structure.—Nor does it appear that his apprehensions were unfounded, for the proprietors of the bridge notified the menagerie managers that they were dubious of the capacity of the bridge to bear the weight of the elephant, and if they crossed him they must do so at their own risk.

The morning was rather chilly, and as they did not wish to risk his health by swimming, they concluded to make the venture. The band chariot and an enormous den of performing lions were started on ahead of him to give him confidence, and when he saw that they went safely over he was induced to follow, which he did very slowly, testing each plank and timber with his fore feet and trunk as he progressed.

Whenever he discovered any of the timbers to be defective he would cross over the division to the opposite roadway, and would so progress until he came to another doubtful place, when he would cross back again. He worked along in this way until he had come more than half way over, when he became suspicious that neither road was safe, and he started rapidly back, driving back the long line of cages that were following, and clearing the bridge for a space of ten or more rods. At this juncture a flock of sheep came running past him, and he vented his spleen by picking them up one by one with his trunk and throwing them into the river, until he had disposed of seven in this way. He was finally induced to go on, and after having been more than two hours in crossing arrived safely over. The scene was witnessed by over 2000 people, and the utmost excitement prevailed.—*Montreal Star.*

Chinese Superstition.

The Shanghai News Letter says the following story has obtained a large credence among the Chinese recently, and is interesting as showing the ease with which the Chinese mind grasps superstition.

"It appears that some time since a man and his wife, who together opened a bean shop in the city of Taitsan, some forty miles distant from Shanghia, had a domesticim broglio, which resulted at length in the death of the husband by suffocation, which the wife, by a combination of means effected. The body was concealed for a time, a coffin provided, and at a suitable hour in the night was placed on board a boat and sent to a certain place in the canal and sunk, a large mill stone from their bean shop being used for the purpose. A few nights after, the city magistrate was awakened from his slumbers by a fearful noise, as of some one beating on the distress drum, at the entrance of his yamen. Next morning inquiries were made, but no one seemed to have heard the alarm but himself. The night after it was heard again, but no person was seen. The third night a watchman was stationed to observe what took place. The noise came again, but on being questioned by the magistrate, the watchman said it was the wind. Go and arrest the wind, then, he said, and forthwith issued a warrant for the apprehension of the disturber. The man charged therewith protested his inability to accomplish such a task, however, but departed on his rambles, and allowed the wind to snatch his warrant from him and dash it into the canal. Following close after, he secured it again, and bore it wet to the mandarin, and told him that the wind had taken refuge in the water. 'Where?' exclaimed the excited button; go, forthwith, and dig him out.'

"Away went the man again, armed and equipped for a contest, this time with both the *fung* (wind and *shui* (water). He probed and exerted himself but a short while, before discovering its refuge; 'twas a curious something, but on being hauled up to light was found to be a coffin, containing a dead man, and weighted down by a millstone. The mandarin came and held an inquest; no marks of violence were discovered but all the circumstances were so suspicious that the madarin at once taking the millstone as an index, ordered a search for the perpetrators A bean shop was soon found, and a woman in mourning for her husband and as the other stone of the pair was wanting in its place in the mill, and no satisfactory account could be given of it, a comparison was instituted by producing the one found attached to the coffin. No evasion could satisfy the officer that she was not the perpetrator of the foul deed, so mysteriously communicated to him in the waters of the night by the spirit of the departed. She was arrested and dragged to prison, there to await sentence, which according to Chinese law, is decapitation. The above has recently transpired.

PREMIUM LIST.

List of Premiums to be awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, to be held at Beaver, Pa., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 1869.

President—Hugh Anderson.

Vice Presidents—George W. Hamilton, Wm. Shroads, Dr. D. Stanton.

Rec. Sec.—H. R. Moore.

Cor. Sec.—Dr. D. McKinney.

Treasurer—James Allison.

Managers—East Side—A. P. Lacock, Henry Goehring, David Magaw, Chas. B. Hurst, Hiram Reed.

West Side—Daniel Dawson, E. P. Kuhn, A. J. Lawrence, S. B. Briggs, Jas. Darragh.

South Side—Robert Potter, J. A. Fleming, W. J. Langfitt, J. M. Shrodes, Joseph Buchanan.

CLASS A.—*Farms and Gardens.*

Best cultivated farm of not less than 50 acres; strict attention being paid to the style and condition of houses, farming, skillful management, &c.	$8.00
2d best do do	5.00
Best cultivated vegetable garden	3.00
2d best do do do	2.00
Best flower and ornamental garden	2.00

Judges—Robert Potter, J. C. Wilson, S. H. Darragh.

CLASS B.—*Vineyard.*

Best Vineyard of not less than 500 vines	$10.00
2d best do do do	7.00

(Same Judges as above)

Rule 1st.—Competitors desiring to enter classes A and B, must furnish the Secretary with their names before the 15th of September, 1869.

Note 2d.—The necessary traveling expenses of Judges on classes A and B, will be paid by the Society.

Note 3d.—The Judges on all the several classes are requested to call at the Secretary's office, on the grounds, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the first day of the Fair, before entering upon their duties, and procure a blank report. Any committee failing to do this, the Secretary is authorized to reject their report.

CLASS C.—*Horses for Heavy Draught.*

Best Stallion	$10.00
2d do	5.00
Best Gelding	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Mare	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal at foot	5.00
2d do do do	2.00
Best Matched Horses	5.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Matched Mares	4.00
2d do do	2.00

CLASS D.—*Horses for all Purposes.*

Best Stallion	$10.00
2d do	5.00
Best Gelding	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Mare	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal at foot	5.00
2d do do do	2.00
Best Matched Horses	5.00
2d do do	2.00
Best matched Mares	4.00
2d do do	2.00

CLASS E.—*Horses for Light Draught.*

Best Stallion	$10.00
2d do	5.00
Best Gelding	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Mare	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best Brood Mare with foal at foot	5.00
2d do do do	2.00
Best Matched Horses	5.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Matched Mares	4.00
2d do do	2.00

CLASS F.—*Stallion, Mare Colts and Geldings, 3 Years Old and Under.*

Best Stallion Colt, three years old	$4.00
2d do do do	2.00
Best Stallion Colt, two years old	3.00
2d do do do	1.50
Best Stallion Colt one year old	2.00
2d do do do	1.00
Best Spring Stallion Colt	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Mare Colt, three years old	4.00
2d do do do	2.00
Best Mare Colt, two years old	3.00
2d do do do	1.50
Best Yearling	2.00
2d do	1.00
Best Spring Mare Colt	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Gelding, three years old	3.00
2d do do do	1.50
Best Gelding, two years old	2.00
2d do do do	1.00

CLASS G.—*Miscellaneous Horses.*

Best Trotting Horse or Mare	$15.00
2d do do do	10.00
Best Pacing or Racking Horse or Mare	15.00
2d do do do	10.00
Best farm team without regard to sex or color	5.00
2d do do do	2.00
Best Straight Walking Horse or Mare	10.00
2d do do do	5.00

Judges—Jas. Marks, Darlington; David Shields and James Edgar, New Brighton; John Patterson, Green township; Thomas McKinley, Beaver.

CLASS H.—*Durham Cattle.*

Best Bull three years old and over	$8.00
2d do do do	5.00
Best Bull two years old and under three	6.00
2d do do do	4.00
Best Bull over six months and under two yrs	5.00
2d do do do	3.00
Best Bull Calf under six months	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Cow over three years old	5.00
2d do do	3.00
Best two year old Heifer	3.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Heifer over 6 months old and under 2 yrs	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best Heifer Calf under six months	2.00
2d do do	1.00

CLASS I.—*Devon Cattle.*

Best Bull over two years old	$8.00
2d do do	5.00
Best Bull over six months and under 2 years	5.00
2d do do do	3.00
Best Bull Calf under six months	4.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Cow over two years old	5.00
2d do do	3.00
Best Heifer over 6 months and under 2 years	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best Heifer Calf under six months	2.00
2d do do	1.00

CLASS J.—*Native or Grade Cattle.*

Best Bull over two years old	$5.00
2d do do	2.00
Best bull over six months and under 2 years	4.00
2d do do	2.00
Best bull Calf under six months	2.00
2d do do	1.00
Best Cow over two years	4.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Heifer over six months and under 2 yrs	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best Heifer Calf, under six months	2.00
d do do	1.00

CLASS K.—*Miscellaneous Cattle.*

Best Dairy Cow, making the greatest amount of butter within 14 consecutive days, to be certified to by written affidavit; the butter to be on exhibition	$8.00
2d do	4.00
Best fat Cow or Bullock	4.00
2d do	2.00
Best pair of Work Cattle	5.00
2d do do	2.00
Best fat Sheep, five in number	4.00
2d do do	2.00

Judges—Wm. C. Dunn, H. Dawson, Benjamin Cloud.

CLASS L.—*Fine Wooled Sheep.*

Best buck over two years old	$5.00
2d do do	3.00
Best yearling buck	4.00
2d do do	2.00
Best buck lamb	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best three ewes over two years old	5.00
2d do do	3.00
Best three yearling ewes	4.00
2d do do	2.00
Best three ewe lambs	3.00
2d do do	1.50

CLASS M.—*Long Wooled Sheep.*

Best buck over two years old	$5.00
2d do do	3.00
Best yearling buck	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best buck lamb	5.00
2d do do	3.00
Best three ewes over two years old	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best yearling ewes	3.00
2d do do	1.50
Best ewe lambs	2.00
2d do do	1.00

Judges—Benj. Wilde, John Scott, John Kane.

CLASS N.—*Swine.*

Best Suffolk boar	$6.00
2d do do	4.00
Best sow and pigs	6.00
2d do do	4.00
Best Suffolk brood sow	4.00
2d do do	3.00
Best Chester white boar	6.00
2d do do	4.00
Best sow and pigs Chester white	6.00
2d do do	4.00
Best Chester white brood sow	3.00
2d do do	2.00
Best pair of pigs under 6 months old	3.00
2d do do	2.00

Judges—John Reed, Thomas Ferguson, S. L. Taylor.

CLASS O.—*Grain and Seeds.*

Best White Seed Wheat, one bushel	$3.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Red Seed Wheat, one bushel	3.00
2d do do	2.00
Best Rye seed, one bushel	2.00
do seed Oats, one bushel	2.00
do seed Barley, one bushel	2.00
do seed Corn in the ear, 3 bushels	3.00
do Clover seed, one half bushel	2.00
do Timothy seed, one half bushel	2.00
2d best do do	2.00
Best Flax-seed, one half bushel	2.00
do Beans, one half bushel	1.00
do Garnet Chili Potato, one half bushel	2.00
do Buckeye Potato, one half bushel	2.00
do Harrison Potato, one half bushel	2.00
do Cosco Potato, one half bushel	2.00
do Peachblow Potato, one half bushel	2.00
do Sweet Potato, one half bushel	1.00
do seed Buckwheat, one bushel	2.00
do Specimen of Chinese Sugar Cane	2.00
do One acre of Neshannock Potatoes	2.00
do Lot of Manglewurtzels	1.00
do Lot of Carrots	1.00
do Lot of Turnips	1.00
do Lot of Rutabagas	1.00
do Lot of Onions	1.00
do Lot of Turnip Beets	1.00
do Lot of Parsnips	1.00
do Lot of Sweet Pumpkins	1.00
do Collection of Squashes	1.00
do Collection of Water-mellons	1.00
do Collection of Citrons	1.00
do ½ bushel of Tomatoes	2.00
2d best ½ bushel of Tomatoes	1.00
Best ½ bushel of Corn Beans	1.00
do ½ bushel sow Beans	1.00
do gallon Lima Beans	1.00
do ½ bushel bunch beans	1.00

Judges—S. G. Caughey, Evan Townsend, Washington Reed.

CLASS P.—*Farm Implements.*

Best two-horse plow	$2.00
do Hill-side plow	2.00
do Corn plow	1.00
do Grain drill, diploma and	3.00
do Reaping machine, diploma and	10.00
do Mowing machine, diploma and	10.00
do Corn-planter, diploma and	1.00
do Square Harrow, diploma and	1.00
do Triangle Harrow, diploma and	1.00
do Clover huller, diploma and	3.00
do Horse Hay-Rake, diploma and	5.00
do Cutting-box, diploma and	1.00
do Machine for gathering Clover seed	1.00
do Grain Cradle, diploma and	1.00
do Threshing machine, diploma and	—
do Corn sheller, diploma and	1.00
do Cider mill, diploma and	3.00
2d best Cider mill	2.00
Best Fanning mill, diploma and	2.00
do Corn Cultivator	1.00
do Horse-shoeing, diploma and	3.00
do Hay-ladders, diploma and	2.00
do Farm ladders, 20 feet long	1.00
do Garden ladders, twenty feet long	1.00
do Farm Roller	2.00
do Six Axes, diploma and	1.00
do Flour barrels, a quarter dozen	1.00
do Collection agricultural impl'ts, dip. &	1.00
do Wood Roller	2.00

Judges—Robert Patterson, Socrates Dickey, Jno Armstrong.

CLASS Q.—*Mechanical Implements.*

Best 2 horse carriage or buggy, dip. &	$5 00
2d do do do no do	3 00
best 1 horse carriage or buggy, dip. &	5 00
best 2 horse wagon, dip. &	3 00
best dressing bureau, dip. &	3 00
best sofa, dip. &	3 00
best six mahogony chairs, dip. &	3 00
best six common chairs	1 00
best cane seat chairs	1 00
best dining table	1 00
best wash stand	50
best split basket	50
best willow basket	50
best picture frame, dip. &	50
best carving on wood	1 00
best dozen buckets, dip. &	1 00
best half-dozen tubs, dip. &	1 00
best white lead kegs	diploma.
best churn, dip. &	1 00
best pump, dip. &	1 00
best bee hive, dip. &	1 00
best manure forks, six	1 00
best hay forks, six	1 00
best broad-axe	50
best cutlery, dip. &	3 00
best specimen iron railing	2 00
best cooking stove, dip. &	3 00
best coal stove for heating churches, and school houses, dip. &	2 00
best casting generally	1 00
best stone ware, dip. &	1 00
best fruit jars, six 3 quarts, dip. &	1 00
best fruit jars, six 2 quarts	1 00
best glassware, dip. &	1 00
best fire brick, dip. &	1 00
best common brick, dip. &	1 00

Judges—Calvin Tuttle, Dan. Reisinger, John Strock.

CLASS R.—*Leather & Manufactures of Leather.*

Best set of Yankee Harness	$3 00
2d do do do	2 00
best carriage harness	3 00
2d do do	2 00
best set of buggy harness	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
best gents' saddle	2 00
2d do do	1 00
best ladies' saddle	2 00
2d do do	1 00
best bridle and martingale	1 00
2d do do do	50
best pair of fine boots	1 50
2d do do	75
best pair of coarse boots	1 50
2d do do do	50
best pair of ladies' gaiters	1 00
best upper leather, 3 sides	2 00
best harness leather, 3 sides	2 00
best calf skins, ½ dozen	1 00
best sole leather, 1 side	1 00

Judges—H. McMillen, J. R. Hoopes, George Cunningham.

CLASS S.—*Domestic Manufactures.*

Best ten yards of broad-cloth	$4 00
do ten yards of sattinet	2 00
do ten yards of cassimere	2 00
do ten yards of flannel	1 00
do six shawls	6 00
best sewing silk, domestic	1 00
best silk vesting	2 00
best made dress coat	4 00
best made overcoat	4 00
best satin or velvet vest	2 00
best pair of pants	2 00

Judges—F. Le Goullon, John Jagger, H. M. Donehoo.

CLASS T.—*Fruit.*

Best 6 varieties fall apples, 3 each	$3 00
2d do do do	1 00
best 6 varieties winter apples, 3 do	3 00
2d do do do do	1 00
best and largest collection of apples	5 00
2d do do do	2 00
best 3 varieties of summer and fall pears, three each	2 00
2d do do do do do	1 00
best 3 varieties winter pears, 3 each	2 00
best 6 do do do 3 each	2 00
2d do do do do	1 00
best 4 varieties plums, 5 each	1 00
best collection of plums	1 00
best dozen of peaches	1 00
best dozen of quinces	1 00
best collection greenhouse grapes	3 00
2d do do do	2.00
best Catawba grapes	1 00
2d do do	50
best Isabella grapes	1 00
2d do do	50
best Concord grapes	1 00
2d do do	50
best Delaware grapes	1 00
2d do do	50
best Ive's seedling grapes	1 00
2d do do do	50
best Creveling grapes	1 00
2d do do	50
best everbearing variety of grapes	4 00
2d do do do	2 00
best collection of fruit generally to one person	4 00
2d do do do do	2 00
best dried peaches, ½ bushel	1 00
best dried apples, ½ bushel	1 00

Judges—S. C. Clow, M. Darragh, Dr. Shallenberger.

Ladies' Department.

CLASS A.—*Quilts, &c.*

Best Fancy Quilt	$4 00
2d do do	2 00
3d do do	1 00
Best Patch Work Quilt	4 00
2d do do do	2 00
3d do do do	1 00
Best Scrap Quilt	4 00
2d do do	2 00
3d do do	1 00
Best Silk Quilt	4 00
2d do do	2 00
3d do do	1 00
Best Delaine Quilt	4 00
2d do do	2.00
3d do do	1 00
Best Quilted Skirt	1 00
d do do	50
Best White Quilt	4 50
2d do do	2 00
3d no do	1 00
Best Counterpane	1 50
Best Fancy Double Coverlet	3 00
do do do do	2 00
3d do do do	1 00
Best Quilted Comfort	2 00
2d do do	1 00

Judges—Mrs. M. Weyand, Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Mrs. Robert Imbrie.

CLASS B.—*Crotchet Work, Hose, &c.*

Best Domestic Hearth Rug	$2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Crotchet Chair Tidy	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Crotchet Bureau Cover	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Crotchet Stand Cover	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Specimen of Insertion	1 00
2d do do	50
3d do do	25
Best Specimen of Cake Cover	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Wolen Hose	50
2d do do	[illegible]
3d do do	[illegible]
Best Woolen Half Hose	[illegible]
2d do do do	[illegible]
Best pair of Children's Wool Hose	[illegible]
2d do do do do do	[illegible]
Best Fancy Wool Hose	[illegible]
Best Fancy Cotton Hose	[illegible]
2d " " "	[illegible]
3d " " "	[illegible]
2d do do do	[illegible]
3d do do do	[illegible]
Best Linen Hose	1 00
2d do do	70
Best Woolen Mittens	50
2d do do	25
Best Rug Mittens	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Toilet or Table Mat	50

Judges—Mrs. J. Weyand, Mrs. Wm. Orr, Mrs. John Border.

CLASS C.—*Ornamental Needle Work.*

Best Silk bonnet	$3 00
2d do do	2 00
Best trimmed bonnet	2 00
2d do do	1 00
Best trimmed Hair Net	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best made Shirt and Collar	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
3d do do do	50
Best braided Infant Saque	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best braided Infant Shaw	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best braided Child's Dress	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best and neatest made Lady's Dress	2 00
2d do do do do do	1 00
Best Silk or Lace Cap	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Infant Skirt	50
Best Infant Sacque	50
Best specimen of Needle Work	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Pin-Cushion	50
2d do do	25
Best Ornamental Hair Work	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Crystalized Work	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Worked Pocket Handkerchief	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Pen Wiper	25
Best and neatest dressed Doll	1 00
Best braided Pillow-Slip	1 00
2d do do	50

Judges—Mrs. Phillip Rees, Mrs. Eli Reno, Mrs. E. P. Kuhn.

CLASS D.—*Embroideries.*

Best Embroidered Ottoman Cover	$1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Stand Cover	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Lamp Mat	75
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Skirt	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Embroidered Cuffs and Collars	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Collar	50
2d do do	25
Best Embroidered Chemise, band and sleeves	1 50
2d do do do do	1 00
Best Embroidered Infant Sacque	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Infant Shawl	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Infant Skirt	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Embroidered Skirt	2 00
2d do do	1 00
Best Embroidered Pillow-Slip	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Embroidered Slippers	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Embroidered Crochet Pin Cushion	50
2d do do do	25
Best Tetting Lace Edging, one yard	50
2d do do do do	25

Judges—Mrs. Evan Townsend, Mrs. M. Darragh, Mrs. D. L. Imbrie.

CLASS E.—*Bread Cakes.*

Best Family bread, two loaves	$3 00
2d do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do	1 00
4th do do do do	50
Best Light Cakes	2 00
2d do do	1 00
3d do do	50
Best Corn Bread	1 00
2d do do	50
3d do do	25
Best biscuit	1 50
2d do	1 00
3d do	50
Best Pound Cake	1 00
2d do do	75
3d do do	50
4th do do	50
Best Sponge Cake	1 00
2d do do	1 00
3d do do	75
4th do do	50
Best Fruit Cake	1 00
2d do do	75
Best specimen of each variety of Vegetable pie	25
do Jelly Cake	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Delicate Cake	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Silver Cake	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Marble Cake	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Domestic Crackers	50
2d do do	25
Best assortment of Sweet and Fancy Cakes	4 00
2d do do do do	3 00

Judges—Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Mary Given, Mrs. James Alcorn.

CLASS F.—*Bottled Fruits Butters, &c.*

Best specimen of each variety of bottled Fruits or Vegetables, hermetically sealed	$ 75
2d do do do	50
Best specimen of each variety of pickles, prepared with spice or vinegar	50
2d do do do	25
Best specimen of each variety of fruit or vegetable butter	50
2d do do do	25
Best specimen of each variety of fruit or vegetable preserves, one pint	50
2d do do do	25
Best specimen of each variety of jelly	50
2d do do do do	25
Best Tomato Catsup	50
Best Cucumber Catsup	50
Best Catsup of any kind	50
Best preserved Green Corn	50
Best Cherry Bounce	50
Best specimen of each variety of Wine	50
Best specimen of each variety of Dried Fruit	50
Best domestic Vinegar, 1 quart	50
2d do do	25

Judges—Mrs. J. L. B. Dawson, Mrs. Jos. Campbell, Miss Maria Moore.

CLASS G.—*Dairy, and other Products.*

Best crock of Butter	$3 00
2d do do	2 00
3d do do	1 00
Best Roll of Butter, 3 lbs or more	1 00
2d do do do do	75
3d do do do do	50
4th do do do do	25
Best Print Butter	50
2d do do	40
3d do do	30
Best Cheese, five pounds or more	1 00
2d do do do do	75
3d do do do do	50
Best Apple Molasses, one quart	1 00
2d do do do do	75
3d do do do do	50
Best Sorghum, one-half gallon	1 00
2d do do do	75
3d do do do	50
Best box honey, five lbs or more	2 00
2d do do do do	1 00
3d do do do do	75
Best cured ham	1 00
2d do do	50
Best dried Beef, five lbs or more	1 00
2d do do do do	50
Best [illegible] Soap	1 00
2d do do	50
Best [illegible] Soap	1 00
2d do do	50
Best crock of butter not less than 3 mo's old, weighing at least 5 lbs, with statement of time and mode of making	3 00
2d do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do	1 00

Judges—Mrs. Jesse McGaffick, Mrs. George Dawson, Mrs. Ab. Wolf.

CLASS H.—*Plants and Flowers.*

Best Oleander	$1 00
2d do	50
Best Dahlias	2 00
2d do	1 00
3d do	75
Best Fuschias, five varieties	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best variety of cut Roses	
Best basket of cut Flowers	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Flat Hand Boquet	50
2d do do do	25
Best Pair of Round Hand Boquets	50
2d do do do do	25
Best Floral Design	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Verbenas, twelve varieties	2 00
2d do do do	1 00
Best Phloxes, five varieties	1 00
2 do do do	50
Best Roses, six varieties	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best variety of Geraniums	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Cactus	75
2d do	50
Best variety of Astors	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Green House Plants, not less than twelve varieties	6 00
2d do do do do do	4 00
3d do do do do do	2 00

Judges—Miss Jane Moore, Miss Annie Linton, Mrs. Milton Townsend.

CLASS I.—*Miscellaneous.*

Best Leather Work Frame	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best Cone Basket	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Cone Frame	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Husk Basket	50
do Shell do	75
do do Frame	75
2d do do	50
Best Artificial Fruit	1 00
2d do do	50
Best Watch Case	25
do Bread-basket	50
do Oil Painting	2 00
2d do do	1 00
Best Grecian Painting	1 00
do do do	50
Best collec'n. Photographs, not less than twelve	2 00
2d do do do do do	1 00
Best Ambrotypes, not less than 12	2 00
2d do do do do	1 00
Best display of Fancy Goods, dip. &	3 00

Judges—Mrs. John M'Carter, Mrs. Jane Ridley, Mrs. H. B. Anderson.

CLASS R—*Discretionary.*

In this class may be found the various articles on exhibition not enumerated in our Premium List.

NOTE 1. Judges are requested to call the attention of the Discretionary Committee to all articles entered in the several classes which are worthy of a premium, but in no case to make an award of premium to an article not enumerated on the premium list of the Society.

NOTE 2. It shall be the duty of the Discretionary Committee to examine all such articles as shall be recommended to them by the judges on the various classes, together with those to which their attention is directed by the numbered cards (19) on each, and also any article they may deem worthy of premium, which is not specified in our List. But in no case are they to make an award in any class unless their attention has first been called to it by the judges of said classe.

All Discretionary Premiums to be referred to the Board of Managers.

Judges—Johnston Small, John Robinson, John L. Wolf, Nathan Hazen, John Johnston.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Fair.

DIRECTIONS TO COMPETITORS.

1. Competitors at the Fair must become members of the Society, and have certificates of membership; which must be shown to the Secretary before any entries can be made.

2. Numbered cards must be attached to all articles, stock, &c., for exhibition, which will be furnished by the Secretary—being an exact copy of the entry—but the names of the owners strictly excluded.

3. All animals and articles must be on the ground before ten o'clock a. m., on Thursday (second day of the Fair) that they may be arranged in readiness for examination by the Judges immediately thereafter. Articles may subsequently be offered for exhibition but not for a premium.

4. The same article cannot be used to take a premium in two different classes.

5. Exhibitors are not to make themselves known to the judges unless it becomes necessary to the examination of stock, machinery, &c. Judges must not be interfered with in any manner by any person.

6. Competitors for field crop premiums must present certified statements of disinterested persons.

7. No animal or article entered for premium can be removed until the close of the Fair, except by special permission. All stock, &c., will be subject to the order and direction of the Board of Managers.

8. Hay or straw for stock will be furnished free of charge, and grain at cost price, and an abundance of water will be on the grounds for all purposes.

9. No premium will be paid until thirty (30) days after the Fair, and all premiums sent for will be paid only on a written order to the Treasurer of the Society (James Allison) to be retained by him as a voucher for the same. In all cases premiums to be receipted for to the Treasurer.

10. A committee will direct as to the location of any article which may be placed on exhibition.

11. The Board of Managers will spare no pains to accommodate competitors in every class; every precaution will be taken for the safety of all articles on exhibition, but will in no case be liable for any loss or damage that may occur.

Instructions to Judges.

1. All the judges are required to report themselves at the stand at 2 o'clock on Thursday, otherwise vacancies will be immediately filled up by the Board.—They will make full and detailed reports and return them to the Secretary before 2 o'clock on Friday. The judges must confine themselves to the articles in their several Departments, as set forth in the Premium List. When a worthy object is presented they are to refer it to the Discretionary Committee.

2. Judges will not award first premiums upon indifferent objects with little or no competition. But may award premiums of a lower grade or no promium, as they shall think proper.

3. Judges will not permit exhibitors to make themselves known, unless it becomes necessary to the examination of stock, &c.

4. Judges are requested to make a note of every article that comes before them, as the Board wish to make a full report, with the name of the owner attached, but will not award premiums upon articles or animals not enumerated in their own particular class, but such as they think worthy they will recommend to the attention of the Discretionary Committee.

5. Judges will in no case award a premium on any article the card of which is marked second day entry.

6. Judges will permit no person to be present at their examinations, except as above directed.

7. No person will be permitted to serve as a Judge if he or she may be competing for a premium in the same class, or in any way interested.

General Rules.

1. Certificates of Life Membership ($10 each) admit all members of the family to all the privileges of the Society, except males over 21 years of age.

2. Certificates of annual membership ($1) give all the privileges for the year, including succeeding election, and admit to the Fair Ground during the Exhibition the heads of a family and children residing at home, except males over 21 years of age. Single tickets (25 cents each) good for one admission only.

3. The Board of Managers may award premiums on articles of special merit from other counties or States.

4. Any person who may bring intoxicating liquors on the Fair Grounds, either to drink himself, or to give away shall be expelled from the enclosure, and not be permitted to enter again.

5. Each horse or colt brought upon the Ground, (except those engaged in hauling articles the Fair, which shall not remain, will be taxed 15 cents each—a pair of horses (one owner) in harness or otherwise, 25 cts.

6. All carriages, buggies, &c., used in the ring, must be driven outside of the grounds immediatly after training.

7. All carriages, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, coming within the enclosure (except the provisions in rule 6th and 7th,) must be entered for competition, and have a numbered card placed thereon. None others can be admitted.

8. All persons having horses to exhibit or train in the ring are required to show their Certificate of Membership, both at the stock gate and entrance to the ring.

A. The Board of managers which includes the officers, will be present on the grounds, and will be pleased to give any information to competitors or others who may desire it.

The Managers will have an auctioneer to sell any animal, or article the owner may wish to dispose, of on the third day.

B. The Secretary of the Society (H. R. Moore) will be ready to receive entries for two weeks previous to the Fair, and would earnestly request all who can to make application before the Fair, as it will facilitate arrangements that may be made for their accommodation.

In presenting the foregoing List of Premiums the Board beg leave to call attention to the fact that it has undergone a thorough revision and correction, and they would invite an attentive and careful perusal, feeling that in variety and extent (if not in the aggregate amount of premiums offered) it is not surpassed by that of any other County Society in our State. Taking these facts into consideration the Board would cordially invite all to compete, hoping that we may have an exhibition that will prove alike creditable to our Association and to the Agricultural interests of our county.

H. R. MOORE, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

NEW WHOLESALE

HARDWARE - HOUSE.

311 LIBERTY st.,

Head of Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

june23:tf.

FOR SALE.—A new two story Frame House, containing four rooms, with a nice lot close to the station in Industry. Inquire of

J. R. ESCH,
Painter, Beaver, Pa.

Terms reasonable. [aug4tf

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,

DRAINAGE-PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY - TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer,s Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

jy14tf.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentry having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executor on the estate of Charles Fisher, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—

MARGARET FISHER, *Executrix,*
JOHN HESSON, *Executor.*

aug4:6w*

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Aug 29th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.35 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	155AM	645AM	835AM	125PM
Rochester	300	820		235
Salem	455	1018	1056	430
Alliance	520	1115	1130	520
Canton	601	1221PM	1205PM	607
Massillon	610	1245	1220	625
Orrville	751	120		702
Wooster	720	153	106	737
Mansfield	853	405	221	918
Crestline A	925	445	245	950
Crestline D	950	805	305	1015
Bucyrus	1017	633	—	1038
Upper Sandusky	1051	709	403	1109
Forest	1121	740	—	1152
Lima	1230	845	513	1245AM
Van Wert	210PM	1000	—	200
Fort Wayne	330	1145	710	320
Columbia	403	1231AM	—	357
Warsaw	456	125	—	443
Plymouth	548	223	900	600
Valparaiso	730	408	1010	720
Chicago	920	630	1140	910

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	450AM	820AM	420PM	1000PM
Valparaiso	720	950	547	1238AM
Plymouth	908	1103	715	228
Warsaw	1007	1148	—	334
Columbia	1058	—	—	438
Fort Wayne	1205PM	110PM	905	600
Van Wert	133	200	—	718
Lima	222	244	1042	835
Forest	423	312	—	940
Upper Sandusky	452	403	1151	1012
Bucyrus	525	440	—	1055
Crestline A	605	503	1250AM	1125
Crestline D	600AM	515	1255	1205PM
Mansfield	635	512	120	1228
Wooster	825	708	230	155
Orrville	858	728	—	220
Massillon	938	757	326	250
Canton	1000	813	341	305
Alliance	1125	905	420	350
Salem	1210PM	933	445	430
Rochester	205	1105		655
Pittsburgh	315	1200	710	[illegible]

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Aug. 30th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	815AM	1210PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	826	1221	......	346
Hudson	930	114	......	448
Ravenna	1004	148	......	530
Alliance	1100	218	......	635
Bayard	1132	243	......	....
Wellsville	105PM	355	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	835AM	220PM	......	....
Bayard	1025	435	......	....
Alliance	1125	515	......	735AM
Ravenna	1210PM	532	......	815
Hudson	1244	620	......	855
Euclid Street	146	708	......	956
Cleveland	200	720	......	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	725AM	115PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555	815	125	440
Steubenville	700	1100	213	600
Wellsville	835	125PM	413	....
Smith's Ferry	840	146	437	....
Beaver				....
Rochester	925	220	520	....
Pittsburgh	1035	325	625	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	
Pittsburgh	630AM	110PM	425PM	....
Rochester	735	220	540	....
Beaver		000	000	....
Smith's Ferry	813	251	630	....
Wellsville	850	337	700	....
Steubenville	950	435	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1050	543	....	815
Bellair	1010	555	....	830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640a. m.	Bayard, 945, a m.
Bayard, 11:50a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 240pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

Surveyor General's Office,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 12, 1869.

To the Owners of Unpatented Lands:

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Beaver county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.

aug18:6m

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 James Conkle
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.
28 Dixon Reed
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Fronk
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt.
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex White
59 Mrs Landis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie
66 Mrs — Russell.
67 John W. D. Smith[illegible]
68 S. S. M'Ferran.
69 John Jackson.
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston.
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnecker,
75 James P. Couch.
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Morlan
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W. Jackson,
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L. Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq.
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson
97 Jason Richardson,
98 Maj E. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas,
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle
110 Criss O'Roarke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houliet
113 Eli Reno,
114 R. L. Higgins,
115 Henriel & Lenz.
116 Michael Weyand
117 William Peteland
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Strock
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNILEY.

feb 17 '69:1y

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES.

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

mar24:tf

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils.

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box. Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY
Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought any where else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

J. MOORE

jul1'67

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH